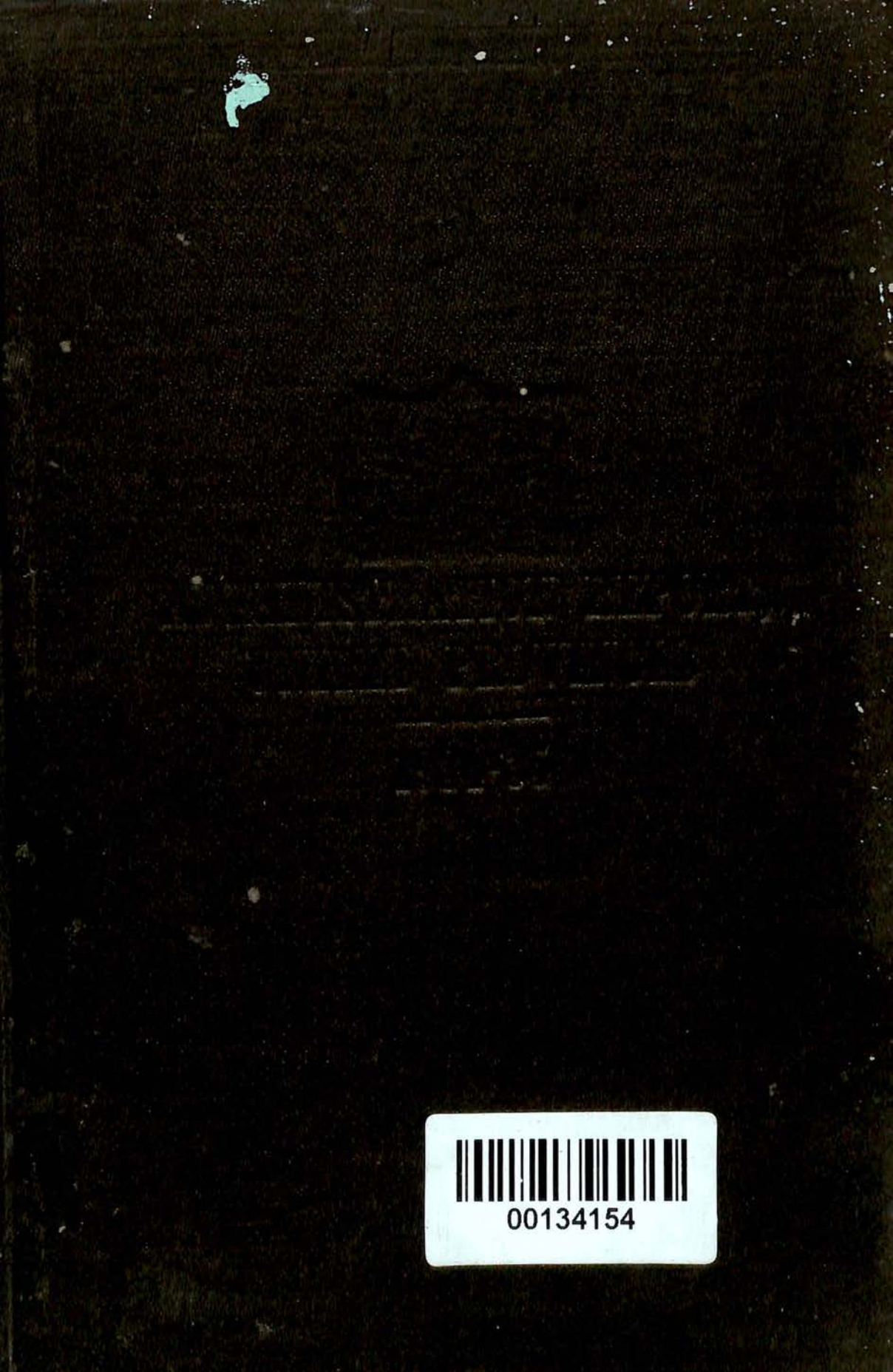
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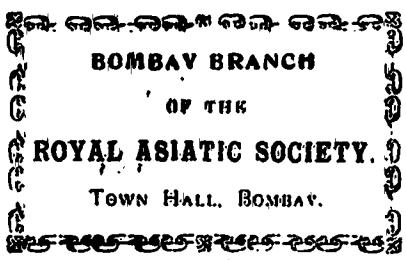

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Report

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Administration

of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

1934-35

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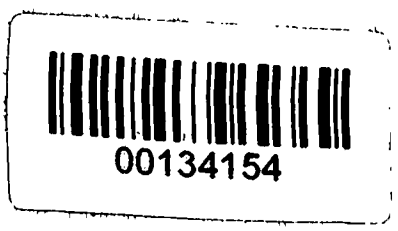
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Report on the Administration

OF THE

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

IN

1934-35

Introductory Note

Part I of the report, the General Summary, describes in narrative form the events of the calendar year 1935. Part II gives a detailed account of the working of each department of Government and is based upon departmental reports which cover the financial year 1934-35, the land revenue year 1933-34, the agricultural year 1934-35, or the calendar year 1935, according to the nature of the subjects which they review.

PART I—GENERAL SUMMARY

General Conditions

1. There was no appreciable change in the level in prices and remissions in rent and revenue were given on the same scale as in 1934. The total relief given in 1935 amounted to 407 lakhs of rupees in rent and 112 lakhs in revenue. Proposals to revise the revenue demand on the basis of prevailing prices by re-settlement where due or overdue and by revision of assessment where the period of settlement has not expired are under consideration of Government.

2. The year 1935 was not a happy one for agriculture. Severe frost in the month of January, hail in February and untimely rains in March caused damage to the *rabi* crops which necessitated remissions in land revenue to the extent of nearly five

lakhs of rupees in addition to the amount remitted for the fall in prices. The monsoon was belated, feeble and unevenly distributed and the *kharif* crop in general fell short of expectations. Scanty rains in October and November jeopardised the prospects of the *rabi* crops but widespread rainfall in the month of December improved the situation.

3. The political situation continued to cause no anxiety and there was a marked decrease in the more important forms of crime but communal relations unfortunately remained strained. The various departments of Government registered progress within the limits set by their restricted budgets. A few schemes and projects aimed at improving the condition of people in the province were adopted with the help of funds received from the Government of India.

POLITICAL EVENTS

Congress.

4. In view of the differences of opinion held by the various groups into which it was split during the preceding year, the Congress was naturally anxious to avoid any direct statement of its attitude towards many important questions of policy. To ensure obedience to its authority the Congress Working Committee at its meeting at Delhi in January 1935 found it necessary to make rules empowering it to take disciplinary action against any committee or member of the Congress who acted deliberately in opposition to the official programme and decisions of the Congress. The only other decision of importance reached there was that the Congress should occupy all places of power, and vantage in its "struggle for freedom to assert the dominating will of the people". This decision was made public in a statement issued by Doctor Ansari and other Congress leaders in July 1935.

Question of acceptance of office under the New Constitution.

5. On the more important and controversial question of acceptance of office by Congressmen in the New Constitution no decision was reached in spite of the prolonged discussions of the Congress Working Committee in July and October. The All-India Congress Committee, at its meeting held at

Madras in October 1935, while expressing the opinion that it was not only premature but also inadvisable and impolitic to come to any decision at that stage, permitted the question being discussed by Congressmen. In this, their attitude was largely influenced by the opposition of the left wing which strongly advocated the wrecking of the New Constitution. At a meeting of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee held at Lucknow in June, 1935, a resolution had been passed requesting the All-India Congress Committee to set up candidates for election under the New Constitution but urging that as the aim of the Congress should be to render the New Constitution unworkable, their members should not accept office. A number of prominent Congressmen notably Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai issued circular letters emphasising the need for propaganda against that section of the Congress which advocated acceptance of office. By common consent it was decided to postpone the consideration of this issue until the session of the Congress at Lucknow or later.

Dissensions in the Congress.

6. From the moment the June meeting of the United Provinces Congress Committee decided on Lucknow as the venue for the forty-ninth session of the Indian National Congress, Lucknow was the scene of bickerings between the local rival parties in connexion with the office of Chairman of the Reception Committee. The differences were ultimately patched up by the election of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru to the post but a further dispute arose over the proportionate representation of parties on the committee. Several committee meetings at Lucknow which were marked by stormy scenes, having failed to come to an amicable settlement, a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held at Agra in November 1935 decided to form a board of five "dictators" with absolute power to control and carry on the work of the Congress in this province and to make all the arrangements for the holding of the next Congress session.

Local Boards elections.

7. Personal rivalries and discord were not confined to Lucknow but were also a feature of several district Congress committees, and in a few cases culminated in assaults in

connexion with the local boards elections. With the approach of these elections a number of opposition parties such as the "Congressmen's Party" in Allahabad, the "Independent Congress Party" in Jhansi and the "Congress Kisan Party" in Meerut had been constituted and so acute were the differences between the different sections of the Congress, that a Provincial Civic Board composed of five prominent Congressmen of this province was formed to nominate candidates and to conduct elections. The disagreements however which soon arose between the Civic Board and several district Congress committees, notably those at Allahabad and Cawnpore led to the resignation of some members of the Provincial Congress Committee and of the Provincial Civic Board. Some measure of harmony was ultimately restored after protracted negotiations which resulted in the reorganization of the Civic Board with additional powers. Although in some places successful, the Congress Party on the whole achieved little; and, in some districts notably lost ground.

Congress political propaganda: Congress Jubilee.

8. The failure of the Congress to find a formula for the solution of the communal problem was admitted in a joint statement issued in March by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, and Mr. Jinnah, the President of the Muslim League. The year opened quietly and the "Independence Day" celebrations did not attract much attention. "Detenus Day", "National Week" and "Gandhi Week" were celebrated with varying degrees of enthusiasm, the activities taking the form of hawking *khaddar*, enrolling members, holding meetings and displaying Congress flags. The President of the Congress organized protest meetings against the Joint Parliamentary Committee report but failed to arouse enthusiasm except in a few places such as Benares, Allahabad and Meerut. The Provincial Congress Committee in its meeting at Benares in February decided to organize a volunteer *corps*. The most important activity of the Congress was the celebration of the Congress Golden Jubilee in the last week of December. Flag processions, exhibitions and conferences at which the activities of the Congress during the fifty years of its life were reviewed, were

organized and held in many districts. Although at many places the proceedings did not apparently evoke much enthusiasm, there can be little doubt that the celebrations revived interest in the existence and aims of the Congress.

Congress Socialist Party.

9. One of the important developments of the year was the growth of the Congress Socialist Party. This party gained in influence by the transfer of the office of the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party from Patna to Benares. A meeting of the Executive Committee held in Benares in July passed several resolutions which affirmed that the policy of the party was to wreck the reforms, to organize the peasants and workers in one corporate mass to overthrow the forces of capitalism and to work for the cancellation of peasants' debts and the elimination of landlords and *taluqdars*. Congress socialists took advantage of political conferences held in villages and tahsils to organize unions for peasants and labourers and to further their own propaganda. A circular issued by Mr. Jai Prakash Narain as General Secretary emphasised the Socialist party's opposition to the principles of "rival unionism" and its support of those of "revolutionary trade unionism" as laid down by Marx and Lenin. A proposal of the executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party to convene a "summer school" at Almora in June to be attended by two intelligent and enthusiastic Congress socialists from each province who would formulate a definite policy and plan of action did not materialise. As a result of disputes over the local boards elections the Congress socialists who preponderated in the old executive committee of the Provincial Congress Committee resigned almost in a body in October and were replaced by members of the right wing.

Agrarian agitation.

10. Socialistic influence is resulting in an increasing preference on the part of Congressmen for work among the rural rather than among the urban population. Seeing in the peasantry a promising field for propaganda the Congress is extending the sphere of its activities and a number of *Kisan* conferences were

organized in tahsils, small towns and districts. The enrolment of Congress members was continued in order to complete the quota required of each district. The first session of the United Provinces Provincial Kisan Conference opened at Allahabad in April under the presidentship of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Addressing the peasants he said that he would not teach them that anybody should be dispossessed of any right and that the time to become owners would come when they had their own *Swaraj*. In spite of this one of the resolutions passed by the Conference was to the effect that the only effective way to improve the condition of the peasantry was to abolish the *zamindari* and *taluqdari* systems, and the restraining influence which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel sought to exercise caused annoyance to the socialists and communists among his audience.

The All-India Village Industries Association.

11. Branches of the All-India Village Industries Association were established in Muttra and Gorakhpur in February and later on, at Meerut. Subsequently a few weaving schools were started in Haldwani and the Agra district, an industrial school at Aligarh and a dépôt in Gonda. The association, however, has met with little success in the province and the provincial organizing centre at Parkham in the Muttra district had to close down chiefly for want of funds.

Communal affairs: Muslim.

12. During the year there was only one serious communal riot—the Hindu-Muslim riot at Firozabad in the Agra district which was the outcome of strained feelings at the time of the *Muharram*. It was attended by loss of life among the members of both communities and the police were forced to use firearms to bring the situation under control. The coincidence of the *Muharram* with the Hindu festival of *Ram Naumi* caused unrest in the city of Agra, in Budaun and in Ghazipur where *tazias* remained unburied for a long time and in several other districts where minor affrays took place.

Apart from these purely provincial incidents the riot at Karachi and the dispute over the Shahidganj Mosque at Lahore had certain repercussions in the province.

At a meeting of the Central Jamiat-ul-ulema-i-Hind which was held in Budaun towards the end of October with Pir Jama'at Ali Shah of the Punjab in the chair the proceedings were almost confined to a discussion of the action to be taken for the recovery of the mosque. No far-reaching decision, however, was reached although many questions of interest to Muslims were discussed.

13. The Ahmadi-Ahrar controversy in the Punjab attracted some attention in this province. Agitation on behalf of the *Ahrars* began with the opening of the year and several meetings were convened by supporters of both sides. Of these the most important was the Ahrar Conference held at Saharanpur in the middle of May which was attended by a very large audience.

The Hindu Mahasabha.

14. The Annual Session of the Hindu Mahasabha was held at Cawnpore in April under the presidentship of Rev. Ottama, a Buddhist Priest of Burma. Its resolutions approving of the action of the authorities in firing on the Muslim rioters in Karachi and condemning the Communal Award aroused the antagonism of the Muslims especially in Cawnpore. The Sabha also condemned the Government of India Bill. After the session the President toured the province delivering speeches condemning the separation of Burma from India and pleading for the formation of a Buddhist-Hindu federation.

The National Agriculturist Party.

15. The National Agriculturist Parties of Agra and Oudh formed last year won some notable successes in the local boards elections. Influential members of the parties toured in the province organizing branches, enrolling members and popularizing the objects of the parties.

POLITICAL THOUGHT AND THE PRESS

Reforms.

16. Constitutional reform was much discussed throughout the year and received particular attention during the passage of the Government of India Bill through Parliament whose amendments were alleged by the Congress and advanced Liberal organs to have intensified the already unsatisfactory and retrogade character of the Bill. For the rest, press comments ranged from a strong condemnation to qualified

approval but were little more than a repetition of those evoked by the publication of the Report of the Joint Select Committee. The features selected for particular attack were the increased cost of the administration involved in the proposals as likely to lead to increased taxation, the commercial safeguards in favour of Britain as calculated to retard the development of national trade, and the communal award which would perpetuate and even accentuate communal tension. While the Congress papers openly advocated the wrecking of the constitution. Liberal papers as a rule were in favour of working it with a view to securing the fullest representation of advanced and nationalist opinion. Muslim papers in general followed the Liberal press subject to some criticism of detail and the expression in some quarters of the necessity for countering the danger of Hindu domination in provinces like the United Provinces by returning to the legislature only representatives who could be relied upon to safeguard Muslim interests. Such papers as support Government together with certain important independent organs claimed that the Bill would provide a substantial improvement on the present constitution, defended the safeguards as necessary, and, deprecating a policy of obstruction, pleaded for genuine and wholehearted co-operation in working the new constitution.

Communal relations.

17. The communal disturbances which marred the year resulted both in mutual recriminations and in criticism of the Government, particularly in the Vernacular press. The Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad was attacked by the Muslim press for prohibiting cow-sacrifice at Ajodhia and certain individuals who sacrificed in defiance of his orders were commended. The responsibility for the riot at Firozabad was attributed by the Muslim press to the Hindus who were alleged to have thrown stones at the *Muharram* procession. The Hindu press on the other hand, while denouncing the Muslims, particularly for the burning of Dr. Jiva Ram's house with its inmates, attacked the local authorities for not taking sufficiently prompt and effective measures to prevent the tragedy and demanded a full enquiry into the riot. A similar enquiry was demanded by the majority

of Muslim papers into the conduct of the authorities at Karachi in connexion with the use of firearms by the police against the Muslim crowd which was demonstrating in sympathy with the murderer of an Arya Samajist whose history of Islam had offended Muslim susceptibilities. Some of them, however disapproved of the behaviour of the crowd and a few of them, together a few Hindu papers, supported the action of the local authorities. Considerable publicity was in this connexion given to a demand that the law against those who vilify and traduce the founders of religions should be made more stringent.

18. From July to the end of the year the Muslim press in general was agitated over the demolition of the Shahidganj mosque in Lahore and criticised the Punjab Government for not using emergency powers to prevent it. The Hindu press on the other hand commended the Government for not interfering with civil rights and for preventing a widespread communal conflagration by their prompt action. Some Muslim papers advocated organized demonstrations to enforce their demand for the restoration of the mosque, while a few supported the appeal of Pir Jama'at Ali Shah for the enlistment of one million volunteers. There followed appeals to Muslims to organize themselves, to keep and carry swords as a religious duty and to give their young men military training. The Hindu press, which took a serious view of the propaganda in the Muslim papers and of the demonstrations in which swords were carried on Shahidganj Day, warned Muslims of the danger of a counter movement on the part of Hindus and Sikhs, and to the Muslim claim for the restoration of the mosque retorted that the Hindus had as just a claim to the return of the temples which had been converted into mosques during Muslim rule. From time to time there was considerable friction between Shias and Sunnis in consequence of a theological controversy conducted in a number of papers, particularly at Lucknow. Some papers also published attacks on the Ahmadiyas which were strongly resented by that sect.

19. The question whether Congressmen should or should not accept office under the New Constitution was much discussed, the more influential among the extremist papers ultimately

The Congress.

arriving at the conclusion that the acceptance of office by Congressmen would be inconsistent with their creed of non-co-operation and their goal of complete independence. Towards the end of the year the pro-congress press concentrated upon the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress. During the last week of December when the jubilee was celebrated Hindu papers of extremist views devoted themselves to the publication of tributes to the activities of the Congress since its foundation, with special reference to the non-cooperation and civil disobedience movements and the Lahore resolution advocating complete independence. There appeared at the same time a large volume of articles and poems, specially written for the occasion, urging people to prepare themselves for the next struggle and "to sacrifice themselves in the cause of freedom." Muslim papers generally either refrained from commenting on the Jubilee or opposed the celebrations on the grounds that in some places they interfered with the *I'd* prayers and that the Congress had not adequately represented the Muslim cause. The local board elections and congress disputes in Lucknow and Allahabad also occupied the attention of the Vernacular press for some period.

Socialism and communism.

20. There was a considerable increase in the volume and intensity of the propaganda in the extremist Hindi papers directed against the established order and in particular against the *zamindari* system and Indian States. In their comments on the economic depression these papers attempted to prove that the poverty of the agricultural and labouring classes could be removed only by the re-organization of the State in accordance with communistic principles. Communism was in fact extolled in some quarters as the panacea for all the ills from which society and the country suffer. The number of advocates of this creed was increased by the conversion of a number of the older papers and by the appearance of several new papers, two being in English, of socialistic views. The propaganda was in some cases direct but was often cloaked in the guise of stories and biographies of communists like Lenin, Stalin and Karl Marx or took the form of reproducing their speeches and writings. Several papers sought to represent Russia as a

modern Utopia for peasants and labourers and published eulogistic accounts of Russian institutions and administration and of the part played by young men in establishing a communistic régime. The same papers denounced the Indian National Congress as a *bourgeois* institution and urged that freedom could only be secured by class war and the organization of peasants and workers. Indian Ruling Chiefs were denounced as enemies of nationalism and their existence as the negation of democracy.

Silver Jubilee.

21. The decision of the Congress to boycott the Silver Jubilee celebrations of His Majesty the King-Emperor was supported by some extremist Hindi papers but was met with a loud chorus of disapproval in the Liberal and Muslim press. Even the nationalist section of the extremist press condemned it as unwarranted and as an affront to His Majesty's Person. On the occasion of the Jubilee almost all the newspapers offered loyal greetings to Their Majesties and published articles and poems paying glowing tributes to His Majesty's magnanimity, his devotion to the well-being and advancement of his subjects and his personal sympathy for the legitimate aspirations of Indians. Several vernacular journals brought out special attractive Jubilee numbers and nearly all newspapers published elaborate accounts of the celebrations which were held with enthusiasm throughout the province.

Quetta Earthquake.

22. The Quetta Earthquake was the main topic of press comments for several weeks and some newspapers sought to vilify the Government and the Army for their conduct of the salvage and relief operations. Criticism was directed mainly against the restrictions imposed by the Government of India on the entry into Quetta of social service workers especially Mr. Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Congress. It was contended that these restrictions had severely hampered the work of salvage and rescue. The publication of statements explaining the necessity for these restrictions and showing the nature and extent of the measures taken by the authorities did much to allay this agitation and when the restrictions were relaxed it ceased.

Rural development.

23. The Government's rural development scheme was widely discussed. Fears were entertained that most of the money would be spent on the salaries of the staff rather than on ameliorating the condition of the rural population. Congress organs sought to represent the scheme as a counterblast to Mr. Gandhi's Village Industries Association and alleged that Government's main object in allotting one crore of rupees to this work was to re-establish and maintain their own hold over the rural area. Some influential Muslim papers, on the other hand, looked upon Mr. Gandhi's scheme as a political device to further the interests of the Congress and commended the wisdom of Government in thwarting it by its own measures for rural uplift.

Italo-Abyssinian War.

24. Comments on the Italo-Abyssinian War were marked by condemnation of Italy, sympathy with the Abyssinians and criticism of the attitude of France, Britain and the League of Nations. The Anglo-French proposals were denounced, especially in the Muslim press, as a concession to the aggressor and likely to bring about the collapse of the League.

Depressed classes.

25. Dr. Ambedkar's attack on caste Hindus and the Nasik resolution urging the depressed classes to renounce Hinduism were generally deplored in the Hindu press. Muslim papers on the other hand seized the opportunity to predict that the depressed classes would never be received on terms of equality by the Hindus, and exhorted Dr. Ambedkar and his followers to embrace Islam, the only religion which preached and practised real equality. They also urged Muslim preachers to make greater efforts to convert the depressed classes to Islam.

Miscellaneous.

26. A proposal to establish an English school at Mecca and a commercial agreement made between Sultan Iban Saud and an English firm were both denounced in the Muslim press as endangering the sanctity and freedom of the Hedjaz. A section of the same press strongly criticised the British policy towards Islamic countries especially Egypt, and warmly commended both the Egyptian movement for independence and Mustafa Kamal Pasha's efforts to establish a federation of Muslim States in the East in order to protect themselves from the alleged aggression of European powers.

27. Describing it as a menace to Hindu and Sikh culture, the Hindu press strongly protested against the decision of the Government of the North-West Frontier Province not to use Hindi and Gurmukhi as media of instruction.

A large section of the press strongly opposed the certification of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and a number of papers suspended publication on September 27, 1935, as a protest.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

28. The United Provinces Legislative Council held 42 meetings during the year 1935. The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram continued to be the President and Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan to be the Deputy President. There was no change in the number of designation of the various parties. Thirty-five days were devoted to Government business and seven to non-official business.

Official Bills.

29. The Council passed eight official Bills, all of which have since become law. The National Parks Act was designed to give legislative sanction to the establishment of sanctuaries for the preservation of wild life and had been referred to a select committee in 1934. The United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Act, 1935, was necessary to make it clear how the maximum rates of interest will be determined in the period between the first date notified under section 4 and the date on which section 30 of the Act ceases to operate. The United Provinces Encumbered Estates (Amendment) Act of 1935 was intended to provide for the stay of execution and other proceedings after the Collector had passed an order forwarding the application of a debtor to the special judge. The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935 (Act V of 1935) imposed on motor vehicles a single provincial tax in which were merged registration fees levied under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and all wheel taxes and licence fees levied by municipalities. With a view to stimulating motor-bus services in rural areas not served by railways the tax leviable on public service motor vehicles has been graduated. The proceeds of the tax will be credited to a special Road Fund and devoted partly to grants

to local authorities to compensate them for their loss of income, partly to contributions to be given to local boards for additional expenditure on roads and partly to the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges generally. The Indian Motor Vehicles (United Provinces Amendment Act, VI of 1935) empowers Government to co-ordinate motor transport with other forms of transport, to regulate public motor services according to the needs of the travelling public, to make provision for the control of fares and the issue of time tables and generally to ensure a higher standard of service. The United Provinces Special Powers (Extending) Act (Act VI of 1935) which was passed without a division extended the life of the principal Act for a further period of five years. The United Provinces District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1935 (Act, VIII of 1935) and the United Provinces Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1935 (Act IX of 1935) effected a few minor changes. The United Provinces Tobacco Bill, the United Provinces Court Fees (Amendment) Bill and the United Provinces Stamp (Amendment) Bill were introduced in Council but were rejected.

Non-official Bills.

30. Only one non-official Bill "The United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Bill" providing for the holding of municipal elections in 1935 instead of 1936 was passed as Act II of 1935. The Agra University (Amendment) Bill which had been circulated to elicit public opinion was referred to a select committee. Another Bill to provide for the administration of the Husainabad and allied endowments was introduced and circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion. A Bill to amend the United Provinces Municipalities Act II of 1916 by raising the period of appeal in the case of taxes assessed on the annual value of buildings or lands was eventually withdrawn on the assurance that rules would be framed to remove the grievances.

31. The provincial budget for 1935-36 was presented and discussed in general. Of the 37 demands for grants, 21 were passed without discussion because the whole of the time allotted had been taken up with the remaining sixteen demands. A substantive reduction of one lakh of rupees was made to indicate disapproval of the construction of quarters for the staff

of the Secretariat at Lucknow in the face of a deficit in the budget. Another reduction of two lakhs of rupees was made under "Sarda Canal Contributions from Revenue" in the interest of economy.

32. Fifteen token reductions aggregating thirty-three rupees were carried. Their objects were to ask Government not to spend any money on the road reconstruction programme out of the Government of India's grant of fifteen lakhs of rupees until the Council had approved the details of the programme; to protest against the decision of the Secretary of State to restore the cut in the salaries of officers of Indian Service of Engineers; to ask Government to provide in full the salaries of the Ministers and to recommend to higher authorities an increase in the representation of universities other than that of Allahabad in the future legislature; to urge the desirability of reducing canal rates, of retaining the Industrial and Weaving School at Bulandshahr and of increasing the number of listed posts in the Provincial Judicial Service. A token cut under the head "Medical" was carried to mark disapproval of the frequent changes in the office of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, of the so-called policy of appointing Europeans almost exclusively as civil surgeons in large towns and of Government's failure to make adequate provision for dispensaries in rural area. A cut under Land Revenue was moved to impress upon the Government the desirability of securing revenue remissions in accordance with law. A similar reduction under Agriculture was made as a protest against the appointment of an officer of Indian Veterinary Service as head of the Department and in order to impress on the Government the necessity for providing more money for veterinary activities in rural areas and for throwing open the post of the Director of Agriculture to the provincial service officers of the department.

33. The Council voted in full seven demands for supplementary grants for the year 1934-35 and eleven demands for the year 1935-36 as also the demands for excess grants relating to the year 1932-33.

34. Two official resolutions were moved and adopted; one relating to the continuance of the capital programme of irrigation and hydro-electric projects, advances to local bodies and cultivators, pension commutations and civil works, and the other to a scheme for the extension of the Council Chamber at Lucknow in order to provide the additional accommodation required under the new constitution.

35. Rules made under section 54 of the United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act, under section 41 of the United Provinces Agriculturalists' Relief Act and under section 11 of the United Provinces Regulation of Sales Act were considered and passed. Rules proposed to be made under section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and under section 20 of the United Provinces Motor Vehicles Taxation Act were also considered and agreed to by the Council.

36. The Council adopted twelve non-official resolutions. The subjects which they covered were the expansion of the Co-operative Department in the province; the revision of the existing scheme of remissions of rent and revenue; the expansion of education among the backward classes; the amendments of various Acts to stop the levy of local rates where there is a total remission of rent and land revenue; the institution of a general inquiry into the indebtedness of landlords paying a land revenue of Rs.5,000 or over; the promotion of officers of the Provincial Civil Service to the superior posts held by members of the Indian Civil Service; the appointment of senior officers of the provincial services in casual and hot weather vacancies and the removal of distinctions between holders of listed post and officers of the Indian Civil Service; equality of treatment to the Sewa Samiti and the Baden Powell Boy Scouts organizations; the institution of an inquiry into the conduct of the magistrates and police officers stationed at Firozabad during the riots there, should it be necessary in the light of the decision of the courts; the appointment of members of the depressed classes as constables; the award of recurring and non-recurring grants for the girls of the Naik Community; and the revision of the scale of remissions of rent in view of the changes in the prices of agricultural produce.

37. The programme of new works of road construction and road reconstruction was discussed at length and Government promised to consider the various suggestions made by the members.

38. An important non-official resolution was permitted to be moved on an official day. It was to the effect that Government should take the Council into their confidence in connexion with the case which they intended to place before Sir Otto Niemeyer with regard to the future financial settlement between the Central and Provincial Governments and should give it an opportunity of offering criticism and advice on the subject. The resolution which was discussed at great length was withdrawn on the assurance given by the Hon'ble the Finance Member that the case of the United Provinces would be placed before Sir Otto Niemeyer as fully as possible.

39. The report of the Select Committee on an amendment to Standing Orders regarding the presentation of petitions to the Council was considered and adopted.

40. The Government presented a statement of expenditure incurred by them on the relief of sufferers from the Bihar Earthquake and reference was made to the Quetta Earthquake. A statement was also made in the Council of the intention of the United Provinces Government on the subject of delimitation of constituencies in the new constitution.

Crime and Police Administration

General conditions and crime statistics.

41. While the general improvement in the political situation was maintained, the transfers of large bodies of police from their normal duties to protective duties during festivals made necessary by the continuance of communal tension hampered the criminal administration. Nevertheless, *in most of* the more serious forms of crime there was a marked decrease which included a further fall, common to most districts, in dacoity. A comparison of the dacoity figures for the first ten months of the year with those of the corresponding periods of 1933 and 1934 shows that the number of dacoities, which had fallen to 650 in 1933 and to 587 in 1934, dropped by a further 25 per cent. to 449 in the year under review. Many successful raids were carried out in the districts most liable to this form of

crime. Villagers showed considerable bravery in resisting dacoits and, if this attitude can be successfully encouraged, it will do much to effect a further decrease in dacoity. The number of robberies reported, which were 442 during the corresponding period of 1934, fell to 375. There was also a decrease of 1,851 in burglaries which totalled 22,508 during the first ten months of the year. On the other hand, murder cases numbered 827, an increase of seven and cattle thefts 2,986, an increase of 130.

Police Administration.

42. The restoration of thirty posts of circle inspectors in 1934 was justified by an improvement in the standard of supervision, and good results were obtained from the experiment by which additional staff were employed to relieve the executive force of routine work in certain districts which are most liable to dacoity. Financial difficulties unfortunately made it impossible to proceed further with the restoration of the 4,500 posts of village chaukidars of which the first 1,000 were restored in 1934 in pursuance of the decision taken in that year.

Miscellaneous.

43. Following the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the working of the Police Training School, the course of training for sub-inspector cadets was revised and in addition to amendments in the curriculum and the method of examination introduced in the 1935 session, the period of training at the School was reduced from 18 months to 12 months but will in future be supplemented by a further period of practical training for six months in districts during which a small allowance is granted. During the period of practical training sub-inspector cadets will be enrolled under the Police Act and, provided that vacancies exist, will be appointed on the completion of their practical training as sub-inspectors, on probation for a period of 18 months. Should a vacancy not exist, then the practical course of training will be extended. In this way the value of the training given at the School will no longer be seriously diminished, as it was previously by reason of a long interval intervening between the date on which the cadets pass out from the School and the date on which they are appointed to fill vacancies in the cadre of sub-inspectors. A course of training for drill inspectors was also introduced with

a view to standardizing the system of training in the districts. The introduction of the revised system for the supply of police uniforms in 1934 resulted in a saving which was utilized in improving the equipment of the force. The completion of the replacement of the old muskets of ·476 bore by muskets of ·410 bore was deferred for want of funds and for the same reason it was not possible to undertake any further work under the building programme. A Committee of Police Officers appointed in 1934 to examine the system of surveillance of suspects submitted an interim report which was examined by the Government and was then referred back to the Committee whose final report is awaited. Under the United Provinces Motor Vehicles Rules, 1935, new machinery for the licensing of motor transport plying for hire and for co-ordinating motor transport with other forms of transport was established on December 1, 1935, while the main body of those rules which introduced a revised motor traffic code came into force on January 1, 1936.

Communal relations.

44. The deterioration in communal relations already noticed led in some districts to riots, the most serious of which occurred in Bulandshahr, Agra (Firozabad), Jhansi and Banda. Prompt action by the police in each case succeeded in controlling the situation, although in Firozabad they were compelled to use firearms. The situation in Agra city improved sufficiently to make possible the removal of the additional police imposed in 1934. In spite of protracted negotiations the *Ram Lila* celebrations were once more abandoned at Allahabad. Relations between the communities continued to be strained in Fyzabad but improved to some extent in Ghazipur.

Prisons

45. The jail population maintained a daily average of about 32,000 as in 1934, a figure which may be regarded as normal.

Agrarian Problems

Rent and revenue relief.

46. As there was no appreciable change in the level in prices the remissions in rent and revenue for the fall in prices were given in 1935-36 on the same scale as was allowed in the previous year, the total relief given amounting to 407 lakhs of rupees of rent and 112 lakhs of rupees of revenue. Since 1931,

when the present system of granting rent and revenue remissions for the fall in prices was devised Government have repeatedly endeavoured to find a satisfactory means of regularizing the existing scale of remissions but have come to the conclusion that it would be difficult and inequitable to enforce over the whole province any single measure involving radical alterations in the established rent and revenue system. They have now under consideration proposals to revise the revenue demand on the basis of prevailing prices by resettlement where due or overdue and by revision of assessment under section 97 of the Land Revenue Act, where the period of settlement has not yet expired and at the same time to eliminate the present temporary rental remissions for the fall in prices by modifying recorded rents where necessary in accordance with a proposed amendment to the United Provinces Land Revenue Act.

Relief of indebtedness.

47. All the five Debt Acts, viz., the Usurious Loans (United Provinces Amendment) Act, the United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act, the United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act, the United Provinces Regulation of Sales Act and the United Provinces Temporary Regulation of Execution Act received the assent of the Governor-General and came into force during the year, the first-named Act from April 27, 1935, and others from April 30, 1935. As noted in last year's report all sales of agricultural land in execution of civil court decrees and all proceedings pending in civil courts against agriculturist debtors were held in abeyance pending the enforcement of the Debt Acts. As soon as these Acts came into force, decree-holders in some districts began to get their decrees against agriculturists executed by modes other than sale of land, e.g. by arrest of judgment-debtors, as section 9(1) of the United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act provided for the stay of all execution proceedings against agriculturist debtors only after the publication of notice under section 8(1) by the Special Judge. In order to prevent decree-holders from frustrating the very object of the Debt Acts by getting decrees revived and executed before proceedings were actually stayed under the provisions of the United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act, Government introduced in the June session of the

Council a Bill to amend the Encumbered Estates Act so as to provide for the stay of execution and other proceedings as soon as the Collector passed an order forwarding the application of the debtor to the Special Judge under section 6 of the Act. The Bill has since become law. It was also found necessary to amend the United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act with a view to correcting part (*b*) of the footnote to schedule III of that Act.

48. Fresh notifications under section 61 of the Civil Procedure Code were issued exempting one-third of the produce both of the *rabi* harvest of 1934-35 (1342 *fasli*) and of the *kharif* harvest of 1935-36 (1340 *fasli*) from sale in execution of civil court decrees. The notification in respect of the *kharif* 1343 *fasli* remained in force only up to December 31, 1935.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

49. Severe frost in the month of January, hail in February and untimely rains in March caused damage to the *rabi* crops of 1935 (1342 *fasli*). The loss caused by frost was mitigated to some extent by the beneficial rain which fell subsequently. *Arhar*, however, suffered greatly from frost. To relieve the distress thus caused to agriculturists Government sanctioned remissions in land revenue to the extent of Rs.4·78 lakhs in addition to the amount remitted for the fall in prices.

50. The monsoon of 1935 became active only at the end of June. Rainfall in July was general throughout the province but in August it was very unevenly distributed. It was above the average in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, and in parts of the Meerut and Fyzabad divisions. Elsewhere it was below the average and the *kharif* crops were damaged in parts of the Allahabad and Lucknow divisions and in some of the western districts. General and widespread rainfall in the first three weeks of September remedied the situation but from the fourth week of September to the end of November there was little further rain. This affected the outturn of the *kharif* crops, particularly rice which suffered the most and gave a yield 13 per cent. below that of last year, and caused anxiety for the standing *rabi*, especially in the unirrigated areas. Widespread

rainfall in the month of December much improved the prospects of the *rabi* crops. The other *kharif* crops besides rice which suffered on account of inadequacy of rains were small millets, *bajra* and pulses. For maize, cotton and *til* the season proved to be more favourable than last year and the outturn of cotton was higher by a little over 11 per cent. The total *kharif* area of the province increased by 737,487 acres or 3·3 per cent. as compared with last year and even exceeded the normal area based on the average acreage of the last 30 years by 277,674 acres or a little over 1 per cent. All crops showed increases except maize, *juar*, pulses and cotton which decreased. The largest decrease of 16·7 per cent. occurred under cotton which is attributed mainly to a general tendency to devote more area to sugarcane.

Prices.

51. There was a sharp rise in prices in January when owing to the frost and cold it became apparent that the *rabi* harvest was likely to be below normal. But in April, after the harvesting of the *rabi* crops, prices returned to the same level as they were at the end of 1934. Barring minor fluctuations, the prices of all food grains remained steady until the end of the year except wheat which rose slightly from the end of October.

Average prices of food grains in 1935

(*In seers per rupee.*)

Month	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Common rice	*Gur*
January	12·65	18·65	15·94	10·49	9·59
April	13·90	20·75	17·59	10·03	8·94
June	13·81	20·78	17·50	9·66	8·25
September ..	13·25	19·84	17·12	9·47	7·87
December ..	12·44	19·41	17·06	9·84	9·31

52. The price of *gur* remained practically at the same level as last year.

IRRIGATION

General

53. To cope with the rapid expansion of irrigation development, an additional temporary post of Superintending Engineer was created. A few territorial changes were also made to cope with additional work and to ensure efficiency.

Canals.

54. The season started under normal conditions; light showers were received in the first half of April and in the second half of June but apart from this the season was dry and favourable to irrigation from canals. The monsoon appeared in the first week of July but was fitful and unevenly distributed. There was a break in the rains from about the middle of August to the second week of September and consequently there was keen demand for canal water. There was again heavy rainfall from September 10 to 18 after which the monsoon practically stopped. Supplies were generally adequate to meet the demand. The total area irrigated during the season was 1,840,870 acres against 1,240,944 acres in the preceding year.

Hydro-Electric Scheme.

55. Among the more important developments of the Ganges Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme were the completion of the main 66,000 volt transmission line from Bhola to Sumera and its extension northwards through Salawa to Chitaura, and of the 37,000 volt transmission line with its various extensions for energising groups of State tube-wells in the electrified districts including the Bahjoi-Sambhal, Chandausi-Belari, Bhola-Hapur and Sardhana lines; construction of 691 miles of 11,000 volt branch lines to energise 383 State tube-wells and 32 private agricultural farms. Considerable progress was made with the construction of the Salawa Power Station which is expected to be completed in 1936 and to yield an additional 3,000 kilowatts. Additional motor load to the extent of 1,500 horse power has been connected to the grid since April and a synchronized peak load of 9,470 kilowatts attained against an installed hydro-capacity of 8,900 kilowatts.

56. As a result of the rapid expansion of the State tube-well irrigation enterprise as well as the normal growth of industrial and domestic load, a revised estimate for extending the scheme

to its final stages at a cost of Rs.342·88 lakhs has been sent for sanction to the Secretary of State after the project had been scrutinized and recommended by an expert inquiry committee appointed by local Government.

Tube-wells.

57. A project for constructing 1,353 State tube-wells in the western districts covered by the grid was sanctioned by the Legislative Council; 530 State tube-wells were in operation in 1935 and some 230 more now are in various stages of construction. It is expected that by October 1937 these 1,300 State tube-wells will protect over one million acres in six districts.

Conversion schemes.

58. The Daurala distributary and the Meerut distributary electrification schemes were completed and thereby releasing 80 cusecs of Ganges Canal water for utilization in the Muttra and Agra districts. Considerable progress was made with the scheme for feeding the main Ganges Canal by pumping direct from the series of tube-wells which are being sunk along its banks. A project for remodelling the Mat branch was also taken in hand.

Sugarcane tramway.

59. The Daurala sugarcane tramway was completed for a length of 29 miles and carried cane from the more distant growing areas to the factory zones.

Fyzabad electrification project.

60. A scheme costing about Rs.16 lakhs for electrifying Fyzabad Town and pumping 180 cusecs of water from the Ghogra for irrigating 43,248 acres in the Fyzabad Tahsil by means of a central steam power station was sanctioned and will shortly be taken in hand.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

General.

61. The department in its reorganized form made the best use of its restricted resources in carrying on the essentials of administration and registered definite progress. The cane development scheme in operation on a small scale during last year round certain tube-wells has been developed on a larger scale, side by side with concentrated agricultural development on certain distributaries of the Sarda Canal. The impetus given to agriculture in the various schemes of rural development and

the provision of an embryo marketing organization are indications of the activity of the department. The redistribution of circles and partial decentralization of control raised the efficiency of the department. The crop planning conference stimulated a greator interest in fruit growing and in the cultivation of brewing types of barley and better strains of linseed as a means of reducing the area under wheat. The close alliance between and co-ordination with rural development work and the various sections of the irrigation, co-operative, education and publicity departments operated to the mutual advantage of all departments.

62. Work on agricultural propaganda and demonstration was continued and large scale argricultural courts were organised at exhibitions in various districts. There was a steady improvement in the sale of improved seed, agricultural implements and manure. The new system of practical instruction in the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, worked well and equipped the students with a better knowlege of the practical side of field agriculture. The agricultural schools at Gorakhpur and Bulandshahr served as training centres for village school teachers, cane supervisors and organizers of rural development schemes. Refresher courses arranged for junior members of district staffs proved useful.

63. Work on sugarcane research at the Shahjahanpur and Muzaffarnagar farms included the evolving of new types, the raising of cane seedlings, and the carrying out of chemical, physiological and manurial tests on cane. Work on improved strains of rice with regard to the selection of varieties, hulling and cooking qualities and cytological studies of inheritance were continued at the Nagina Rice Farm which is financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. *Sann* hemp, linseed, mustard, *safflower*, *til*, groundnuts, millets and pulses received the attention of the economic botanist. Work on the improvement of cotton, wheat and barley was continued at the Raya and Cawnpore research farms. The demonstrational and experimental control of the pink boll worm was again continued in the districts of Aligarh, Bijnor and Saharanpur and the approximate total area under the heat treatment of seed Research.

increased to 45,000 acres. Research work on pests of sugarcane, mango and apple trees, mustard and medicinal plants was continued.

Grants.

64. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned several grants to the department to enable it to carry on important researches and investigations in rice, sugarcane, sugarcane seedlings, cane crushing, hill fruit development, malting barley, economic enquiry into the cost of production of crops, marketing schemes and *sann* hemp. The Indian Central Cotton Committee provided a grant for the survey of cotton, pink boll worm research and the extension of the varieties of cotton known as C-402. The Government of India allotted sums for the improvement and marketing of sugarcane in the areas surrounding sugar factories, and for the improvement of sugarcane in the areas commanded by the State tube-wells in the districts of Meerut and Moradabad. The objects of these two schemes are the introduction and popularization of early, mid-season, and late-ripening varieties of sugarcane giving a higher yield, a better sucrose-content, to provide the needs of the factories at the various periods of the working season, and the general improvement of the condition of cane cultivation. From the grant under rural development, a sum of Rs.3·28 lakhs has been allotted to the department to be spread over two years for schemes of well boring, embankment and reservoirs, fruit culture, seed supply, seed stores, and poultry and goat improvement. The schemes have been set in operation.

Agricultural practice.

65. Village demonstrations on cultivators' own plots were further extended and helped the rapid growth in the practice of using cake and fertilizer in the manuring of cane around the State tube-wells in the Meerut and Moradabad districts, the steady growth of the cultivation of early varieties of rice planted in advance of the monsoon in the Sarda area, the expansion of the early groundnut crop in Mainpuri, the spread of line sowing and the use of Akola hoes. Bullock carts equipped with demonstration implements, seed exhibits, magic lantern slides and gramophones with rural development records of the publicity department toured in the province and gave village to village demonstrations. The eradication of

kans by tractor ploughing was continued departmentally. The fertilizer obtained by mixing castor cake with ammonium sulphate distributed round State tube-wells in the Hydel area to the extent of about 5,000 maunds proved extremely effective. With the object of developing the Sarda area a limited zone was selected for concentrated effort and eight centres were started in collaboration with the Irrigation department with a model farm at Nigohi.

66. The building up of pedigree herds of indigenous breeds made progress in five farms. The milk supply scheme at Agra continued to run successfully. There was a marked increase in the demand for training in fruit culture. General work on fruit experiments was continued.

Agricultural Engineering.

67. The Agricultural Engineering section completed 470 projects consisting of 204 tube-wells of 5 inches and over, 254 tube-wells of 3⅜ inches and twelve projects for agricultural machinery and other installations. The number of wells bored during the year was 1,824 of which 78·6 per cent. were successful. The system of loaning crushers and other machinery on easy terms was continued.

Civil Veterinary Department

68. Investigations were undertaken at the Research Station, Lucknow, and later at the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, into the causes of the death of imported dogs, specially Alsastians, and useful data was secured. Experiments to find an effective remedy are in progress.

69. New centres for the treatment of *surra* were established in various districts and the work initiated last year was pushed forward. A modified technique of substituting four injections for the original seven was practised at various centres with satisfactory results. The number of cases treated rose from 300 in 1934 to nearly 12,00 in 1935 and testifies to the popularity and efficacy of the new treatment.

70. A severe outbreak of "*Coccidiosis*" among buffalo calves at the Government Cattle Farm at Muttra, led to investigations which are still in progress. In regard to contagious abortion, particular stress was laid on investigating the extent of infection existing at the various Government or private owned

farms in these provinces and useful data was collected. Tuberculin tests for the detection of tuberculosis, or Johne's disease, were conducted with success. The Tissue Virus mode of immunisation introduced last year for the control of rinderpest has become almost a routine and is very popular with the public. Its efficacy in checking the spread of an outbreak and in protecting cattle inhabiting the danger zone is undisputed while it has considerably reduced expenditure on the purchase of serum. Experiments were also made to assess the viability of this product at different temperatures. Immunity tests by the inoculation of potent Bull Virus were carried out and gave satisfactory results.

FOREST

Financial.

71. The departmental surplus increased from Rs.19·35 lakhs to Rs.22·27 lakhs due mainly to good prices obtained for timber and fuel and the sale of a larger quantity of resin supplied from the Kumaun circle. The auctions of 1935 fetched satisfactory prices. A greater investment of forest revenue is needed in organization and in the improvement and extension of forests to increase revenue in future.

Timber.

72. There was a greater demand for the supply of sleepers to the Bengal and North-Western Railway and the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway. The department maintained close touch with railway administrations and special attention was paid to the standard of passing first class M. G. *sal* sleepers. The exploitation contract of *chir* in the east Almora division for the supply of *chir* sleepers has been given to the Indian Turpentine and Rosin Company Limited. An attempt is also being made to start floating timber down the Kosi river to make *chir* coupes saleable.

Fuel.

73. The expansion of the sugar industry increased the demand for wood fuel.

Resin.

74. The yield of resin per hundred channels fell from Rs.7·63 to 7·13 maunds due to severe fires in some important coupes in the Naini Tal division and to a larger number of channels in west Almora being under heavy tapping.

Protection.

75. There was practically no rain and there was in consequence a large increase in the number of forest fires; there were 497 fires burning an area of 503 square miles compared with 302 fires burning only 115 square miles in 1934.

76. The *panchayat* forest movement to afforest bare hills and protect village forests in Kumaun progressed steadily under the control of the revenue authorities. The post of Forest Panchayat Officer sanctioned in 1929 has again been extended for one year from March 1, 1935.

77. The examination of damage to oak forests has been completed and the Kumaun Forest Committee have requested that special attention should be paid to the deteriorated forests.

Regeneration.

78. The silviculturist was largely engaged on natural regeneration, of *sal* and other important experiments. Artificial regeneration of *sal* by means of the *taungya* system (combination of field and forest crops) was extended in the eastern and western circles.

Miscellaneous.

79. The old agreements with the zamindars of the Etawah district were terminated and new agreements were made which provide that land will henceforth be managed for the improvement of grass and grazing.

80. An All-India Conference for the preservation of wild life was held for the first time in Delhi in January, 1935. The United Provinces National Park Act, 1935 (Act I of 1935) was passed and came into operation on April 1935 and the Kansrao shooting block measuring approximately 30 square miles situated in the Dehra Dun division was declared a sanctuary. The Sohelwa shooting block in the Gonda division was closed to shooting from May to September each year.

Trade, Industry and Industrial Development

General.

81. There was a slight improvement in 1935 in the general conditions of industry and commerce. In foreign trade there was an increasing tendency towards bilateralism and restrictions against imports into Germany and Italy remained in force. The Ottawa agreements continued to help the linseed growers and the carpet manufacturers and the Indo-Japanese Convention gave some relief to the textile industry. The Japanese competition however affected other industries, glass and wool being

the greatest sufferers. During the year under review the case for protection to the wool industry was examined by the Tariff Board. A special Tariff Board was also set up to examine the extent of protection needed by the Indian Cotton Textile Industry. The seventh Industries Conference was held in July and reviewed the progress of the Central Bureau of Industrial Intelligence and Research and of the scheme for giving assistance to the handloom (cotton) weaving industry. An event of some importance was the inauguration of the Reserve Bank in April 1935. Gold export continued but was lower towards the close of the year. There was a crisis in the silver market in November due to the sudden change in the buying methods of the United States of America and many speculators in these provinces suffered loss.

Sugar industry.

82. The year under review was not wholly favourable to the sugar industry. The cane season was shorter in duration and the cane supply was poor especially in the Meerut and Muzaffarnagar districts. Sugar prices continued to be fairly steady but rose in September and October probably owing to the war between Italy and Abyssinia but they dropped to their former level when the new sugar started coming into the market. Several mills in the west of the province started late, as they realized the futility of crushing unripe cane. A conference was convened before the beginning of the cane season to review the working of the Sugarcane Rules, a number of amendments were made in consequence. The rules are generally enforced and appear to be working satisfactorily. The opening minimum price for cane in the new season was fixed at five annas six pies per maund but fell to five annas in December.

The Textile industry.

83. The cotton textile industry on the whole maintained its position and its turnover was better. The steady price of cotton helped the industry.

The blanket weavers of Najibabad made improvements in the quality of their one piece blankets and obtained a Stores Purchase contract.

Reports of Committees.

84. The Report of the Industrial Finance Committee was examined by the Board of Industries and their recommendations are under the consideration of Government. The report

of the Unemployment Committee was submitted to Government towards the close of the year. The Report of the Cottage Industries Committee is under preparation.

Handloom Scheme.

85. The United Provinces Government's scheme for the development of handloom (cotton) weaving industry was launched in January and a preliminary survey was completed. The Central Marketing Organization of the province, a branch of the United Provinces Arts and Crafts Emporium was formally opened by Lady Haig in November and did substantial business. The weavers of Amroha, Sikandrabad, Mau, Tanda, Gorakhpur, Etawah, Khairabad, Sambhal, Bilari and the calico printers of Farrukhabad, Philkua, Jahangirabad and Lucknow have been helped and some stores were organized. Calendering arrangements were made at Tanda, and commercial travellers were appointed to canvass for orders.

Rural Development Scheme.

86. The Industries Department were given grants out of the Rural Development Fund for the organization of *ghi* manufacturers on co-operative line, the starting of *ghi* associations with testing laboratories, the marketing of the products of village cottage industries and the organizing of co-operative stores for the development of village cottage industries.

Grants by Board of Industries.

87. At a meeting of the Board of Industries a grant of Rs.2,000 was sanctioned for improving automobile repair works at Lucknow and another grant of Rs.3,600 was sanctioned for assisting the Chunar potters but was not utilized, owing to the postponement of the experiment.

Exhibitions.

88. The Industries Department participated in a large number of exhibitions in India and in the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto where the United Provinces court was organized by Mrs. Mulvany who went to Canada at her own expense.

COMMUNICATIONS, BUILDINGS AND POWER

Administration.

89. The Allahabad temporary sub-division was abolished with effect from April 1, 1935. The executive control of buildings and roads in charge of the Public Works Department in the Allahabad district remained with the Public Health

Department with a view to continue a trial of the system of lump sum contracts for the repair of roads and their annual maintenance generally. Certain temporary establishment was entertained to cope with the additional work in connection with the road reconstruction programme. The Assistant Engineers and overseers who had been transferred to the Irrigation Branch for employment were redrafted to the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department for this purpose. The actual strength of the Indian Service of Engineers further fell from 17 to 15.

Roads and Bridges.

90. No major work financed from provincial revenues was undertaken by the department but certain road construction and reconstruction works were carried out or taken in hand from the provincial allotment from the Road Development Fund. The Nandgaon-Barsana, Muttra-Bindraban and Meerut-Bulandshahr roads were nearly completed. Satisfactory progress was registered in the cement concreting of 25 miles of the Grand Trunk Road in the Meerut and Bulandshahr districts. The work on reconstruction of roads in the province provided in the five years' programme approved by the Government of India was started in 1935. The Mirzapur-Jaunpur Road was provincialized in October 1935 and its reconstruction taken in hand at an estimated cost of Rs.1·47 lakhs. The Akbari Bridge over the Gumti River at Jaunpur on the Lucknow-Benares Road, damaged by the earthquake of 1934, was repaired and opened to traffic, the local Government making a contribution of Rs.·30 lakh to the Central Government towards its reconstruction.

Railways.

91. No new railway line was constructed in the province during 1935. The Railway Board have postponed the consideration of the Kashipur-Kalegarh extension project but are considering the proposal of a railway line from Shahbaznagar to Mailani.

Electricity.

92. A new licence was issued for the supply of electric energy in the town of Pilibhit, bringing the total number of towns served to 91. Certain electric supply companies reduced their rates for the supply of electric energy for domestic and industrial purposes and this industry continued to make headway in spite of the general economic depression.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Administration.

93. In addition to the usual training class for supervisors of the United Provinces Co-operative Union training classes were also held for women supervisors and for inspectors and organizers appointed for Rural Development work.

Central Credit Societies.

94. There was a general lowering of interest on deposits which in strong banks approximated to the rate yielded by Government securities. The recoveries from societies exceeded advances and there was a marked improvement in the percentage of sums overdue on outstandings. Consistent with their financial position, a number of banks reduced their lending rates and afforded relief to debtor societies.

Primary Credit Societies: (Agricultural).

95. There was an improvement in repayments by members the percentage of recovery to demand having risen from 30 to 36. Many societies gave relief to their members in the shape of easier instalments, reduction in interest and set off in shares.

Primary Credit Societies: (Non-Agricultural).

96. Salary earners' societies showed a rise in their numbers and most of them worked at a profit.

Non-credit Societies

97. Some progress was made in co-operative marketing—particularly of sugarcane, *ghi* and cotton. The five sugarcane societies in the Dehra Dun, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Sitapur and Gorakhpur districts worked profitably, secured fair prices for their members and saved them from middlemen's harassment. The *ghi* sale societies in the Agra district maintained their reputation for quality and the cotton sale society of Bilgram dealt with C-402 cotton and secured good prices and a bonus for the growers.

Consolidation of holdings.

98. Consolidation of holdings continued to be tried on a small scale in the Bijnor, Moradabad and Saharanpur districts. The basis of work was entirely voluntary, societies being registered only on completion of the work. Fifteen societies were organized in the year at a very low cost.

Better living and better farmipg societies.

99. The number of societies for the improvement of village welfare and of agricultural practice continued to rise.

EDUCATION

Administration.

100. The Education Department of the Secretariat and the office of the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, were combined financially into one office with effect from March 1, 1935, thus completing a change which had been in practical working since 1923.

Secondary education.

101. The Manual Training block in Government Intermediate College, Moradabad, was completed; seven new manual training classes were opened in the Government High Schools at Sultanpur, Fatehgarh, Amroha, Bara Banki, Lakhimpur, Srinagar and Muzaffarnagar. In addition grants were given to eleven aided schools to start similar classes.

Vernacular education.

102. The municipal boards of Cawnpore, Mirzapur and Muttra introduced compulsory primary education for girls in four, two and one selected wards respectively and the district boards of Lucknow and Etawah have sent applications in respect of two villages and one village respectively which are under consideration of Government. A committee was appointed by Government to investigate the allocation of grants from provincial revenues to district boards for education.

Girls' education.

103. By March 31, 1935, the number of girls reading in schools of all kinds rose by 10,690 to 2,01,133, sixty-seven per cent. of the increase being in the secondary stage. Twenty-three new institutions for girls have been started.

Depressed classes.

104. District Depressed Classes Advisory Education Committees were formed in 45 districts of the province. The Provincial Advisory Committee for the depressed classes was reconstituted with a large personnel of a more representative character. More depressed class supervisors for depressed classes education were appointed and all the 48 district boards in addition to one sub-board and nine municipal boards have now a supervisor; 45 of these 58 supervisors belong to the depressed classes. A scheme of stipends and scholarships to be awarded to the children of these classes ultimately costing Rs.30,000 was approved and enforced during the year. In its full effect the scheme will provide for more than 3,300 additional stipends and scholarships in addition to the 600 stipends already sanctioned for them in the year 1932 at an annual ultimate cost

of Rs.45,000. Similarly a scheme for the award of free text-books to children of the depressed classes was approved and grants of Rs.12,000 and Rs.1,500 were given to district and municipal boards respectively during the year for this purpose. A sum of Rs.52,600 out of the savings under the allotment of Rs.75,000 was given to the district boards towards the end of the year 1934-35 for expenditure on the improvement of buildings and equipment of existing schools catering for the needs of the depressed classes children.

Reorganization of training Colleges.

105. Revised prospectuses and syllabuses have been introduced in the training colleges from July 1935 and the courses at the lower grade training colleges now cover two years for all candidates admitted instead of a two years' course for those who have passed the High School Examination and one year for those who passed the Intermediate and higher examination. Government have also constituted an admission board for each training college which will make the final selection of candidates for admission to the college after considering the inspectors' recommendations.

Health of School children.

106. The school clinics established by Government in five big cities of the province for medical inspection and free treatment of school children have proved useful and popular.

Rural Development.

107. The scheme of rural development work, started by training teachers from four tahsils at special training centres, was continued and the teachers returned to their schools and entered on their duties.

Finance.

108. No money for new expenditure on the improvement and extension of education was available in the financial year 1935-36 and the normal estimates were reduced by Rs.2,10,000.

Miscellaneous

109. Government approved the setting up of arbitration committees to decide questions relating to the dismissal and discharge of teachers in aided schools and the reduction and withholding of their salaries. The newly instituted Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education met twice. The Education Department has also been entrusted with the work of administering the Naik Girls Protection Act and the Minor Girls Protection Act and interest has been aroused in social and moral hygiene generally.

110. The number of publications registered in the United Provinces during the period April to September 1935 was 1,430.

Public Health

General.

111. Inspite of the reduction imposed on the sanctioned budget allotment in common with that of all other departments and the withholding of new expenditure to the extent of Rs.48,000 for extension of the district health service to three districts and for some other objects the department functioned satisfactorily. Besides plague and cholera in epidemic form, there were outbreaks of cerebro-spinal meningitis and epidemic dropsy which assumed epidemic proportions in Benares City and in the town of Mau in Azamgarh district. Investigations as to the origin and incidence of the disease in both places revealed that the disease was mainly due to the inferior quality of rice and the storage of diseased rice in damp places. A set of bye-laws for regulating the preparation, storage and sale of rice and other food grains in Benares Municipality and the inspection of such places were promulgated and enforced.

New Schemes.

112. The establishment of local centres for the treatment of rabies continued to be popular and three more centres were opened in Meerut, Bareilly and Fyzabad during the year thus bringing up the total to twelve permanent centres and one seasonal centre in the province.

113. The department designed a portable medicine chest containing simple medicines of known therapeutic value at a cost of rupees ten per box, for use in villages in connexion with the new rural development scheme. So far 3,340 medicine chests have been distributed in villages of 45 districts in which the rural development scheme is in operation.

114. Nine "modified health units" have been located in Meerut, Moradabad, Allahabad, Jhansi, Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Agra districts as part of the department's programme in connexion with the main rural development scheme. The scheme adopts methods of work employed in the Partabgarh Health Unit with certain modifications suggested by experience and considerations of economy. The

object of these health units is to apply intensive public health measures in a small part of a typical rural area in order to create a desire for better sanitation among the people.

115. Each unit has a medical relief portion with one medical officer with instructions to tour in villages attached to the unit and give medical relief. Maternity service is also an important feature. The department designed a portable *dais* box containing simple requisites essential for clean midwifery practice, at a cost of rupees four per box, and 135 boxes have been issued to trained indigenous *dais* during the year.

116. The Partabgarh health unit is in its fourth year of experiment and is being worked with a contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation of the United States of America. Special schemes.

117. Composting of night-soil and refuse, which was started in the municipality of Shahjahanpur in 1934 with the help of a grant from the Board of Public Health, was continued and cultivators show a preference for composted manure over trenched night-soil.

118. Government have made and published rules for the proper deodorisation and rendering harmless of sugar factory effluents and their discharge into some recognized drainage line. The enforcement of the rules is expected to minimise, if not to abolish what is at present a menace to public health.

119. A scheme for the interception of cholera cases on the Nepal border in Gorakhpur and Basti districts was introduced in February, 1935. It consists in posting medical officers of health at important passes along the Nepal border to enable them to detect cholera cases, and in the event of an outbreak in surrounding villages to take immediate measures. No extra staff is employed under the scheme and it was withdrawn after September 15, the termination of the cholera season.

120. During the year the Government of India gave a free gift of 6,000 lbs. of quinine powder for free distribution and Government are considering how best to use it.

121. Two Indian Medical Service Officers joined the department during the year to fill vacancies in the cadre, and one was Medical.

reverted to the Military Department. The post of the Personal Assistant to Inspector General of Civil Hospitals was made permanent.

122. An electric flour mill was installed in the Agra Mental Hospital and a better quality of flour is now being supplied to inmates.

123. An anti-tuberculosis hospital was completed at Lucknow but could not be equipped or opened in consequence of shortage of funds. A tuberculosis clinic with X-Ray could not be inaugurated at Allahabad for the same reason.

124. Government grants were as usual, freely given to local bodies and others for the expansion of medical relief in rural areas and the scheme of subsidized dispensaries continued to work well. Grants have been asked from Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund for the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association United Provinces Branch and for the Dufferin Hospitals. Lady Haig was appointed President of the United Provinces Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Four newly opened zenana hospitals were affiliated to the United Provinces Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

125. The scheme for the employment of honorary physicians and surgeons at State and local fund hospitals continued to work satisfactorily. Government sanctioned new rules for their employment as well as for the employment of honorary dentists.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE

(*Figures are in lakhs of rupees*)

126. The total revenue charges budgetted for 1935-36 amounted to 1,204·09 plus 90·81 under irrigation working expenses, a total of 1,294·90. The revised figure is 1,275·34, a reduction of 19·56. On the other hand, revenue receipts show an increase of 6·19 (from 1,264·51 to 1,270·70); so that the revenue deficit, standing at 30·39 will be reduced by 25·75. The free balance at the end of 1934-35 amounted to 12·10. The revised estimates for 1935-36 disclose a deficit of 18·80 composed of 4·64 on revenue account and 14·16 on capital account. It is expected that the year 1935-36 will end with a deficit of 6·70. It was voted to raise some fifteen lakhs of rupees by re-imposing

taxation but as has already been noticed the Government proposals were rejected by the Legislative Council. As credit had been taken in the budget estimates for 1935-36 for the expected yield from the proposed measures of taxation on stamps, court fees and the vend of tobacco, the Government disallowed the greater part of the new expenditure originally included in the budget. They directed all departments to carry out the fullest possible economies in their ordinary expenditure in the year 1935-36 and imposed compulsory cuts on their budget allotments. The result of this action is expected to reduce the deficit by about 15. In order to effect permanent economies in expenditure a small official Retrenchment Committee was appointed.

Excise

Administration.

127. The issue price and the retail selling rate of opium were raised from Rs.70 to Rs.90 and from Rs.120 to Rs.140 per seer respectively from April 1, 1934. The surcharge rates for opium, *ganja* and *charas* were also raised from that date. The import of *ganja* from Bihar and of opium from the Punjab, Delhi and North-West Frontier Province in any quantity was prohibited. The United Provinces Opium Smoking Act came into force. The licence fee for the wholesale vend of denatured spirit was increased from one rupee to fifty rupees while the limit of sale of denatured spirit by retail was reduced from two gallons to one gallon. The period of reconstitution of Excise Licensing Boards and Advisory Committees was changed from every third year to every fourth year. The duty on country spirit issued to the districts of Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Sitapur was increased from Rs.4-14 to Rs.5-1 per gallon of 35 degrees under proof while the duty on spiced country liquor issued for consumption in the Rohilkhand and Kumaun divisions was reduced from Rs.11-4 to Rs.7-8 per gallon of 25 degrees under proof. The local Government delegated certain powers in respect of the grant of rewards, the sanction of the sale or demolition of public buildings and the approval of projects for original works to the Excise Commissioner.

Consumption.

128. The consumption of country spirit increased by 1·7 per cent. against 6 per cent. in the year 1934-35. The continuance of economic depression in the rural areas accounts for the small

increase. The department, however, continued to maintain a strict watch to prevent illicit distillation and to check the undesirable influences of monopolies wherever they were formed.

129. There was a rise of 16·4 per cent. in the receipts from duty on Indian-made foreign liquor.

130. In the consumption of *charas* and *bhang* there were increases of 2·1 per cent. and 2·6 per cent. respectively due to the vigilance of the special *charas* staff and strict watch over licensed shops. The fall of 7·5 per cent. in *ganja* is chiefly due to the smuggling of the drug from Nepal and Bihar. The consumption of opium showed a fall of 10·6 per cent. against an increase of 5 per cent. last year, whereas provincial receipts from opium were higher by 12 per cent. The decrease is chiefly due to the increase in the price of opium. The revenue from *tari* fell slightly from Rs.7·39 lakhs to Rs.7·25 lakhs.

Policy.

131. The country spirit and the out-still area shops were settled by auction and opium and drugs shops under the surcharge system. The sealed bottle system which was in force in 32 towns was not extended to any other district. The contribution to excise revenue per head of population was four and a half annas against four and one-third annas in the previous year, the increase being due to the increase in duty on opium and to the enhancement in the scale of licence fees of opium, *ganja* and *charas*.

Preventive work.

132. There was an increase in the volume of excise crime, especially illicit distillation. There has always been illicit distillation in districts in which there is an abundance of *mahua* but in other parts the cheapness of molasses resulting from the development of the sugar industry has stimulated the product of illicit liquor.

133. The special *charas* staff seized contraband drugs worth Rs.46,000. The traffic in cocaine has not as yet shown signs of abatement.

Local bodies.

134. There were 29 Urban and two Rural Licensing Boards which made settlements within the areas of their jurisdiction and were consulted freely about the numbers and location of shops. The Excise Advisory Committees continued to work well.

Temperance propaganda.

135. A sum of Rs.6,000 was utilized in assisting genuine temperance associations and propaganda in favour of temperance was conducted by the Directors of Publicity, Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare.

Local Self-Government

District Boards.

136. The Hardoi District Board, the supersession of which was extended until the next general elections, has now been again placed in charge of a non-official chairman. The District Boards Amendment Act which was passed in 1935, empowered the Government to continue to nominate one woman member to each district board, a power which would otherwise have ceased with the life of the boards which expired in December 1935. Fresh general elections took place in that month all over the province except in the Kumaun Division, where they were held in October, 1935. Dates between January 10 and 15, 1936, were fixed by Government for holding the first meeting of the boards for the election of chairmen. The newly elected boards (except in the Kumaun Division) began to function in the beginning of 1936. Women members were nominated to all the boards except to the district boards of Garhwal and Naini Tal.

Municipal Boards.

137. In view of the recent amendment of section 29-A of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916, which advanced by one year the date of the general election of municipal boards to the year under review, the orders by which the supersession of the municipal boards of Hapur, Najibabad (Bijnor), Benares, Hardoi and Nawabganj (Bara Banki) were to subsist until the elections in December 1936 had to be modified. After careful consideration it was ordered that the supersession of all these boards should continue until December 31, 1936. Except in the municipalities of Naini Tal and Mussoorie and the six superseded boards general elections took place in December, 1935, and dates between January 11 and 15, 1936 were fixed for holding the first meeting of the boards for the election of chairmen. The newly elected boards consequently did not begin to function till the beginning of 1936. Complaints about the administration of the Agra Board which led to differences

between the chairman and the majority of the Board, attracted much public attention. The question of taking action against the chairman was engaging Government's immediate attention when the situation was solved by his tendering his resignation, which was accepted by Government. Another chairman was elected in his place in June 1935. A municipal commissioner at Meerut was removed from his office for abuse of his position as a member. The United Provinces Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1935 was passed empowering Government to continue to nominate a woman member on each of the municipal boards.

Improvement Trusts.

138. The five-year programme of work which the Crosthwaite Committee of 1926 sketched out for the Lucknow, Cawnpore and Allahabad Trusts expired in March 1935 and another Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials was appointed to examine the progress made by these Trusts and to draw up a fresh programme of work for them during the next five years. The Committee held a number of meetings and examined witnesses. Its report and recommendations are being examined by Government.

CONCLUSION

139. The year 1935, was on the whole, a year of progress in all branches of administration in spite of the economic depression which affected all classes of society and the paramount need for economy.

140. There was no appreciable change in the level of prices and the large remissions in rent and revenue had to be maintained. Proposals are being formulated to regularise the existing scale of remissions. The debt relief legislation came into force at the end of April but it is too early to assess the actual effects of these measures. Applications under the Encumbered Estates Act up to the end of December, however, numbered 6,392 and indicate the popularity of the legislation. The rural development scheme, comprehensively conceived, carefully planned and financed by a generous grant given by the Government of India and from the funds supplied by the provincial Government, was

launched in every district to ameliorate the condition of villagers. Special departmental schemes such as health units, improvement in the supply of water in wells by means of boring, improvement in fruit cultivation, and the establishment of village seed stores, were also made possible with the help of the Government of India's grant. Irrigation by means of tube-wells worked by the cheap electricity derived from the hydro-electric system made marked progress. The Sarda Canal is being developed and popularized. Other important irrigation projects are being examined and considered. Efforts are being made to improve the supply of cane to sugar factories and to introduce an improved variety of cotton. Village industries and arts and crafts are being stimulated. A five-year programme for the repair of existing roads and the construction of new ones to be financed by the Petrol Fund has been approved by the Government of India and will soon be put into operation. Local taxes and imports on motor vehicles have been replaced by a provincial tax. The Committee which was appointed with the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as Chairman to examine the question of unemployment has submitted the report and made important recommendations.

141. With the advent of the new constitution which will involve an increase in the cost of administration the problem before Government of finding money is a difficult one. Although retrenchment has been rigorously practised, new sources of income must be found to meet this increase in expenditure and to finance beneficient schemes. Nevertheless the prospect for the future is not one of unrelieved gloom if additional revenue from provincial sources can be obtained, rent and revenue remissions are governed by a carefully regulated policy, world trade and world prices improve and an adequate subvention is granted by the Government of India.

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PART II—DETAILED CHAPTERS

INTRODUCTORY

THE following subjects are dealt with once every ten years. Except for changes of importance described in the reports of succeeding years, the latest information about them is embodied in the General Administration Report for 1921-22 and will be found in that report on the pages shown below:—

	Pages
(1) Physical features, area, climate and chief staples of the Province	1—11
(2) Historical summary	14—64
(3) Form of administration	64—66
(4) Character of land tenures	67—72
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CHAPTER I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITIONS

1. Changes in Administration

1. His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned his office on December 6, 1934. His Excellency Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., succeeded him as Governor and held charge of the province during the whole year.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Clay, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., assumed charge of the office of Finance Member on April 10, 1935 which was vacated by the Hon'ble Sir Edward Blunt, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

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The Hon'ble Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., (now Sir Jagdish Prasad) resigned the office of Home Member on March 31, 1935. He was succeeded by the Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, KT., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, Kt., Bar-at-Law, continued to hold the portfolio of Minister for Local Self-Government and the Hon'ble Sir Jwala P. Srivastava, KT., M.SC., A.M.S.T., that of Education.

2. Character of the year

(See Government resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September 30, 1934.)

Nature of the weather and its effect on crops.

2. The good monsoon of 1933 resulted in an excellent *kharif* except in some lowlying tracts of the Jumna *khadir*. Late and general rain in October caused some injury to cotton, millets and newly sown wheat but was of much value to sugarcane and late rice assured an excellent start for the *rabi* generally. The winter rains appeared in the middle of January but the prospects of an excellent *rabi* were marred by a cold wave, frost and hail in the months of January and February and a strong west wind in March 1934. The monsoon of 1934 was slow in establishing itself but became active from the end of June. Except for slight deficiencies in Rohilkhand and Benares divisions the rainfall was above normal. It was timely and well distributed in most districts but in eastern divisions the floods along the Ganges, Jumna, Rapti and Ghogra injured the *kharif* in lowlying areas. The year closed with an excellent *kharif* and good promise for the *rabi*. To relieve distress caused by local damage to crops by hail storms and floods Government sanctioned remissions of Rs.22·79 lakhs in land revenue, distribution of Rs.26,500 as gratuitous relief to sufferers from floods in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti and a sum of Rs.1,500 for rebuilding houses destroyed by the floods in Mirzapur district.

Cultivated area and outturn.

3. Owing mainly to favourable weather conditions the total cultivated area, during the year, rose by 33,000 to 35·38 million acres. Unfortunately the outturn of all principal

crops except rice, sugarcane and barley declined. As a result of copious rains early rice improved in yield by 17 per cent. and late rice by 50 per cent. Sugarcane and barley yielded an average crop but the outturn of other crops was generally 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent. below that of the preceding year. Cotton was hard hit by heavy rain.

Irrigated area.

4. Thanks to the abundant rainfall the area irrigated from *jhils* and ponds rose by 46 per cent., while the area irrigated from canals and wells by 5·5 per cent., and 4·9 per cent. respectively. The net irrigated area rose from 9·969 to 10·181 million acres.

Prices.

5. Prices of food grains were at a hopefull level at the beginning of the year but fell sharply in November when the new *kharif* crop came on the market and the *rabi* seemed assured. Thereafter prices remained almost stationary at a level a little below that of the previous year.

Trade.

6. The depression in trade continued though there were signs of some improvement.

Health.

7. The health of the people was generally good; there were no serious epidemics of great magnitude. In Dogadda, district Garhwal, a disastrous fire resulted in losses of over three lakhs of rupees and floods caused some damage to property in the district of Gorakhpur.

3. Indian States

(*See the annual report on the Administration of Tehri-Garhwal State for the year* 1934-35, *for Benares State for the year* 1933-34 *and for the Rampur State for the year* 1933-34.)

Rampur State

Notable events.

8. On his return in November 1934 from a visit to Europe His Highness the Nawab introduced several important changes in the administration of the State. A daughter was born to His Highness in January 1935. His Excellency Sir Harry Haig the Governor of the United Provinces visited Rampur on July 29, 1935.

State forces.

9. The expenditure on the army was Rs.6·61 lakhs. The total strength of the Rampur State Forces as reorganised in 1932 was 1,856 in the year under review comprising Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and State Band. The troops maintained their usual standard of efficiency.

Finance.

10. The total receipts exclusive of receipts under Debts and Deposits heads but inclusive of the opening balance of Rs.3·66 lakhs and 8,246 gold coins amounted to Rs.54·05 lakhs and 9,045 gold coins. The expenditure actually incurred amounted to Rs.72·87 lakhs and 850 gold coins. The actual closing balance at the end of the year was Rs.1·03 lakhs and 8,195 gold coins.

Administration of land.

11. The area under cultivation rose from 349,567 acres to 355,761 acres. The total revenue demand for the five instalments due in May, June, November, December and February amounted to Rs.37·31 lakhs; of this sum Rs.33·25 lakhs were collected and Rs.0·43 lakh was written off as compensation to certain *Mustagirs*. There was a balance of Rs.3·72 lakhs. Of arrear demands amounting to Rs.11·32 lakhs, a sum of Rs.1·69 lakhs was written off and Rs.0·94 lakh was collected leaving a balance of Rs.8·69 lakhs.

General conditions.

12. The rainfall recorded in the year was 41·01 inches. The *kharif* crops were damaged by excessive rain in all tahsils with the exception of one which suffered from insufficient rain. The establishment of the Raza Sugar factory has greatly encouraged the cultivation of sugarcane in the State.

Police.

13. Of 707 cases reported to the police, 674 were investigated, 336 were sent to court and 232 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to cases sent to court was 69. The total strength of the force including the Armed Police was 872.

Public Works.

14. The actual expenditure on public works was Rs.4·80 lakhs. A sum of Rs.1·03 lakhs was spent on the construction of a Stop Dam on the Bhagayia canal, a motor road on the left branch of the Bhakra river, a *gul* at Chamrawa on the Kosi canal and new shutters for the Kosi dam.

Medical.

15. At the eleven dispensaries in the State the total number of outdoor patients rose from 163,070 to 323,127. A maternity and child welfare centre has been opened.

16. Expenditure on education amounted to Rs.1·35 lakhs. The Khurshid Girls' School made satisfactory progress.

TERHI-GARHWAL

Education.

17. Major His Highness Maharaja Sir Narendra Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., accompanied by Her Highness visited Europe for medical treatment. His Highness also went to Delhi to attend a meeting of the Chamber of Princes in January 1935. The Silver Jubilee celebrations were held in the State with due pomp and ceremony, and the total amount collected from subscriptions and contributions amounted to Rs.24,000.

Weather and crops.

18. The total rainfall was 29 inches or 4·17 inches more than in the preceding year. Favourable weather conditions and timely copious rainfall resulted in *kharif* and *rabi* crops both being above the normal except in parts affected by excessive rainfall. Revenue was collected without difficulty.

Finance.

19. The gross receipts including the opening balance amounted to Rs.24·72 lakhs and the expenditure Rs.19·72 lakhs. The balance at the end of the financial year was Rs.5.0 lakhs against Rs.4·66 lakhs at the end of the previous year. Heavy non-recurring expenditure had to be incurred in the development of Narendrangar by the construction of buildings and roads and the extension of the construction of the Rishikesh-Deoprayag Road, with the object of opening it for pilgrim traffic.

Protection.

20. The strength of the State Forces increased from 329 to 333. The urban police investigated 49 cases compared with 56 in the previous year. There was an appreciable decrease in burglaries. The percentage of conviction rose from 41 to 54·1 and the value of stolen property fell from Rs.7,632 to Rs.746.

Public Works Department.

21. The total expenditure was Rs.4·82 lakhs against Rs.2·32 lakhs last year. The Munikirəti-Deoprayag Road was largely responsible for the increase in expenditure.

Local Self-Government.

22. The patti panchayats established last year to control third class forests and to promote the welfare of the local population continued to function in all the 62 *pattis* during the year. There were complaints against a few of them about mismanaging the forests and detailed rules about the proper management of civil forests are being made.

Education.

23. The number of institutions increased by one to 80. There are, one High School, two vernacular final schools, one girls' school and 76 upper primary schools. The total enrolment rose from 4,492 to 4,506. The State gives financial aid to other institutions as well.

Medical.

24. There are three hospitals and five dispensaries with a chief medical officer, one lady doctor, four sub-assistant surgeons and one practitioner of indigenous system of medicine. The staff of the Hailey Hospital at Narendranagar treated 13,768 outdoor patients and performed 21 major surgical operations during the year. The hospital also maintains fourteen beds for indoor patients. A new dispensary was also opened. The total number of patients treated rose from 37,314 to 49,573.

BENARES

Notable events.

25. His Highness Maharaja Sir Aditya Narain Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., adopted a son and the religious ceremonies of adoption were performed in June 1934 with due rites, pomp and ceremony. Her Highness the Dowagar Maharani Saheba of Benares State, the mother of His Highness, died in July 1934 at a ripe old age. His Highness paid a visit to His Highness the Nawab of Rampur in February 1934. His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a ceremonial visit to Benares State in January 1934. A number of distinguished guests visited the State during the year.

Conditions of the year.

26. Rainfall was below normal and unevenly distributed in all districts. Crops especially the rice crop in the Chakia district were poor. Frost caused serious damage in parts of the Bhadohi district.

Finance.

27. The actual receipts amounted to Rs.17·65 lakhs including thirteen gold *mohurs* against Rs.17·67 lakhs including twelve gold *mohurs* in the previous year; the expenditure was Rs.17·94 lakhs against Rs.17·91 lakhs including 319 gold *mohurs*. The closing balance was Rs.3·98 lakhs and 25 gold *mohurs* compared with Rs.3·49 lakhs and 36 gold *mohurs* in the preceding year.

28. The total number of cognizable cases rose from 700 to 852 and the increase in the number of burglaries is due chiefly to the inadequate use of preventive sections. Investigation results and percentage of convictions were on the whole satisfactory. Police.

29. The enrolment in the two English High Schools of the State slightly fell from 754 to 740 and that in the 27 vernacular schools from 1,905 to 1,862. The total expenditure on education decreased from Rs.65,319 to Rs.64,024. Education.

30. There was an epidemic of small-pox in several parts of the State which caused many deaths. Cholera also appeared in an epidemic form in some towns and villages. The total number of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the State was 114,945 against 116,120 in the previous year. The total expenditure on medical relief fell from Rs.54,492 to Rs.50,225. Medical.

31. The earthquake of January 1934 caused damage to a number of private and State buildings. Miscellaneous.

4. Foreign Relations

32. The Tehri-Tibet boundary dispute has not yet been settled. Negotiations are still in progress between the United Provinces Government and the Government of Nepal on the subject of the Bajha reservoir in the Basti district. A similar dispute which arose with Nepal over the construction of an embankment in the Gorakhpur district has been settled by the demolition of the embankment.

CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

5. Realization of land revenue

(See the Government resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September 30, 1934.)

Total demand and collections.

33. The real demand under land revenue was Rs.711·11 lakhs against Rs.709·77 lakhs in the previous year. Of this sum Government suspended Rs.0·04 lakh and remitted Rs.134·79 lakhs, Rs.112 lakhs for the fall in prices and Rs.22·79 lakhs for agricultural calamities. The percentage of collection of the net recoverable demand was 99·9, the same as last year. The balance at the close of the year was further reduced from Rs.0·62 lakh (excluding suspensions) to Rs.0·18 lakh.

Irrigation and local rates.

34. Owing to a decrease in the canal irrigated area as a result of timely, copious and well distributed rainfall the total demand on account of occupiers' rate fell from Rs.163·69 lakhs to Rs.140·24 lakhs. Out of this sum Government remitted Rs.2·15 lakhs on account of irrecoverable arrears, short supply of canal water and damage to irrigated crops by frost, hail and other causes. Collections showed further improvement and the percentage of collection to total demand rose from 94 to 97·1. The balance which was Rs.11·33 lakhs at the beginning of the year was further reduced to Rs.4·38 lakhs at the close. The demand for owners' rate was Rs.0·68 lakh of which Rs.0·65 lakh were collected. Of the total demand of Rs.72·79 lakhs on account of local rates, including arrears, Rs.72·67 lakhs were collected, leaving a balance of Rs.3,000 (as last year) after accounting for nominal and irrecoverable dues amounting to Rs.9,000.

Advances.

35. The good monsoon of the year decreased the demand for loans, and the amount advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act fell from Rs.16·29 lakhs to Rs.7·09 lakhs. The sum due for collection was Rs.47·52 lakhs compared with Rs.47·67 lakhs in the previous year. Excluding a sum of Rs.9·02 lakhs which was suspended, the net demand for collection amounted to Rs.38·50

lakhs; of this Rs.24·76 lakhs or 64 per cent. as against 51 per cent. of last year were collected. Collections showed improvements but there is still a great deal of leeway to be made up particularly in Meerut Division. Remissions of loans which had become irrecoverable or too onerous as a result of the fall in prices amounted to Rs.1·27 lakhs. With the help of advances under Act XIX of 1883, 27 masonry wells and nine tube-wells were constructed and two Persian wheels were erected; three masonry wells were repaired and 26 were under construction in the Meerut and Agra divisions. The major portion of the advances under Act XII of 1884 was, as usual, distributed for seed, bullocks and *kachcha* wells but a sum of Rs.17,808 was advanced to sufferers from fire and hail. The success of the State tube-well system in the Meerut and Bulandshahr districts has led to its extension in Bijnor and Moradabad districts.

Coercive processes.

36. The coercive processes issued for the recovery of land revenue and other demands realizable as land revenue rose from 2,13,000 to 2,17,000; 86 per cent. of total collections of all kinds of dues were made without resort to legal remedies. While writs of demand and citations to appear rose by 5,355 and 2,594 respectively truly "coercive" processes such as warrants of arrest and attachments of movable and immovable property showed an all-round decrease. About three-fifths of the truly coercive processes were issued for the realization of the demands other than land revenue and local rates, which were realized with comparative ease. The decrease in the number of severer forms of process indicates that the revenue staff continued to make restrained use of their powers.

Remissions.

37. As there was no appreciable change in the level of prices Government ordered that the remissions in rent and revenue for the fall in prices should be given on the same lines and on the same scale as in the previous years.

Relief.

38. On the recommendation of the Select Committee the Reduction of Interest Bill was dropped. Besides the Usurious Loans (United Provinces Amendment) Bill and the Agriculturists' Relief Bill Government introduced the Encumbered

Estates Bill, the United Provinces Regulation of Sales Bill and the United Provinces Temporary Regulation of Execution Bill. All five bills were passed by the Legislative Council in November 1934.

6. Settlements

39. The survey and record operations in the Garhwal district continued throughout the year except for a short break during the rains. Field maps and records of 116 villages comprising an area of 7,696 acres were prepared together with the boundary records of 408 villages, while the records of 69 villages were attested. The Record and Roster operations in tahsil Puranpur of Pilibhit district were completed during the year and the operations were declared to be closed from October 1, 1934. As the patwaris and kanungos were busy with fluctuation scheme work, no quinquennial revision of assessments was undertaken during the year.

7. Land Records

(See the Report on the Administration of Land Records for the year ending September 30, 1934.)

Staff.

40. The temporary post of Deputy Secretary was abolished in April 1934 and its duties merged into those of the Secretary, Board of Revenue. The temporary post of Special Land Records Officer was designated Assistant Director of Land Records and a second temporary post was also created. The *taqavi* rules were drafted and the co-ordination of the *chausala khasra* rules with the rules of annual *khatauni* was undertaken. The work of drafting of rules for the last two chapters of the Partition Manual was also taken up and they are before the Government for sanction. The revision of the Land Records Manual was also started.

System of records.

41. The system of quadrennial *khasra* was totally abolished as it was found to be complicated and its severe compression led to great trouble in adding up statistics which made mistakes inevitable. It also presented other difficulties and had no merit of saving labour. The special staff engaged in the work

of informal attestation of records in the Sultanpur district was restored and the work in the district of Meerut was continued with extra staff. During the year ten superintending *kanungos* were appointed in nine districts and an extension of ten more posts has been sanctioned for the next year. It is hoped that the creation of these new posts will provide the Collector with that agency for effective supervision over land record of which he was bereft when the post of inspecting *sadr kanungo* was abolished.

Patwaris.

42. The percentage of qualified patwaris holding the patwari school certificate rose from 96·77 to 97·45. The number of regular students appearing at the patwari school examination increased from 584 to 691 but the percentage of passes decreased from 75·5 to 64·3. The divisional patwari school at Muttra was transferred to Agra. The patwari schools at Meja, Lalitpur and Azamgarh were opened. The provincial percentage of resident patwaris has remained almost stationary at 80·28 against 80·16 in the previous year. A few patwari circles were revised and economies effected. The preparation of remission statements and work in connexion with the adjustment of rents to major fluctuation in prices led to the postponement of land records work and caused a fall in the percentage of returns.

Testing of records.

43. Supervisor *kanungos*, partly owing to their preoccupation with fluctuating remission work and partly owing to their employment in other forms of admistrative work failed to test patwaris' records to the extent prescribed as a minimum. District officers and their assistants continued to take increasing interest in village records and the testing work may be regarded as satisfactory. The map correction work is expected to improve as a result of the abolition of the *chausala* system.

8. Confiscated and Escheated Properties

44. Confiscated and escheated properties were sold for Rs.18,405 in the Jhansi division and Rs.4,408 in the Agra division.

9. Government Estates

(*See the Resolution on the Administration of Government Estates for the year ending March* 31, 1934.)

General.

45. The Board of Revenue continued to control all Government estates except the Stone Mahal, Mirzapur, as in the previous year. Receipts from all Governments estates fell from Rs.12·51 lakhs to Rs.12·25 lakhs while expenditure rose slightly from Rs.6·93 lakhs to Rs.6 99 lakhs leaving a net surplus of Rs.5·26 lakhs against Rs.5·58 lakhs in the preceding year.

Tarai and Bhabar.

46. Agricultural conditions were on the whole satisfactory. The *kharif* crop was excellent owing to the early outbreak of the monsoon and even distribution of rainfall; the *rabi* was satisfactory in the Tarai but not in the Bhabar where damage caused by early withdrawal of the monsoon, lack of winter rains and dry winds necessitated the grant of special remissions. The area under cultivation in the Tarai increased by 3,000 acres but that in the Bhabar continued to decrease. Government gave special concessions in the revised *kham* terms to attract tenants. Eight miles of wire-fencing and 60 feet of walling were erected but as they did not lead to any expansion of cultivation walling has now been abandoned and wire-fencing is undertaken only in special cases. The area under sugarcane increased as a result of the stimulus provided by the sugar factories in the neighbourhood. Receipts amounted to Rs.7·15 lakhs and showed a fall of Rs.16,000 partly due to some canal dues remaining uncollected but mainly due to larger remissions for agricultural calamities. Remissions totalled Rs.79·3 thousand out of which a sum of Rs.63·7 thousand represented remissions on account of the slump in prices and the balance for local agricultural calamities. Income from forests rose by Rs.29,000. Collections were 96 per cent. in the Tarai and 92 per cent. in the Bhabar. Expenditure rose slightly from Rs.4·97 lakhs to Rs.5·1 lakhs mainly owing to the entertainment of the newly sanctioned extra veterinary staff. A sum of Rs.11·9 thousand was advanced as *taqavi*. The value of free grazing, free supply of timber and forest produce, allowed to tenants, right holders, the district board and to the estates administration amounted to

Rs.2·46 lakhs against a total income of Rs.2·99 lakhs from the forests. The forests staff have started artificial regeneration. The Bhabar is not self-supporting but the new concessions offered in the revised *kham* terms, combined with vigorous anti-malarial measures, will, it is hoped, attract tenants and lead to expansion in cultivation and to a consequent increase in the income from the Bhabar.

47. The estates were practically free from epidemics during the year but the number of deaths rose from 4,963 to 5,123 while the number of births fell from 4,565 to 3,658. The number of deaths was 45 per cent. greater than the number of births. Improvement of public health is an important problem of the tract and Government are taking measures to improve conditions in the estates. Anti-malarial measures were pushed vigorously; the cinchona plasmo-quinine treatment was continued and tried in nineteen villages. The estates distributed free to the tenants 56 lbs. of quinine, 178 lbs. of cinchona and 16,200 tablets of plasmo-quinine at a cost of Rs.3,000. The "Voluntary aid" gangs did useful works in filling pits. Substantial progress was made in the construction of anti-malarial drains. An experimental flushing gate was constructed on the Ghugi Nadi near Bazpur to prevent mosquitos breeding in the small *nalas*. Sanitary inspectors continued their efforts to improve sanitation by propaganda and demonstration. To improve the water supply for drinking purposes two artesian wells were constructed, 97 hand pumps were erected and 46 platforms to existing wells were constructed at a cost of Rs.6·5 thousand. Cattle diseases except, *surra* were less serious and mortality was lower than in the previous year. A temporary veterinary hospital was established at Kitchha and another at Ramnagar.

Garhwal Bhabar.

48. Receipts fell from Rs.44·8 thousand to Rs.42·2 thousand due mainly to the remission of Rs 2,000 on account of damage caused to the *lahi* crop. Expenditure increased from Rs.23,200 to Rs.25,000 due to the execution of certain repairs to the left Khoh Canal and the construction of some necessary original works. The agricultural conditions were on the whole satisfactory and the *kharif* crop was normal but the *rabi* was damaged by green fly. Collections were full, and coercive

measures were unnecessary. The year was free from epidemics but there was some deterioration in public health. The condition of cattle was more satisfactory than in the previous year. The question of improving the water supply is under consideration. The estate organized a cattle show and held a Jubilee rural development exhibition to encourage modern agricultural and industrial methods.

Kumaun Soldiers' Settlement.

49. The settlement is now self-supporting. The surplus increased from Rs.722 to Rs.2,900 mainly due to the sale of over-matured, dead and dying *chir* trees. The number of resident *jagirdars* rose from 47 to 51. The number of non-residents is still large.

Stone Mahal, Mirzapur.

50. Income fell from Rs.97,500 to Rs.91,900 due to the decrease in the duty on stones partly from difficulties of transport and partly from a diminished demand for stones. Expenditure rose from Rs.49,000 to Rs.56,800 chiefly owing to the increase in the expenditure on communication.

Other estates.

51. The number of other properties administered by the Board of Revenue rose from 419 to 427. Current demand rose from Rs.4·28 lakhs to Rs.4·40 lakhs, the increase being due chiefly to the increase in *lac* income consequent on the revival of shellac industry and improvement in its prices. The arrear demand fell from Rs.65,900 to Rs.45,700. Collections amounted to 76·8 per cent. of the current demand against 77·1 per cent. in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the cost of management. Expenditure fell from Rs.1·22 lakhs to Rs.1·17 lakhs leaving a surplus profit of Rs.2·57 against Rs.2·53 lakhs last year.

52. In the Government confiscated estates, Allahabad, receipts totalled Rs.1·06 lakhs and showed an increase of Rs.5,000 over the figure of the previous year. Expenditure fell from Rs.24,600 to Rs.21,000 leaving a surplus profit of Rs.84,600. The current demand was Rs.1·39 lakhs; Rs.39,000 were remitted and Rs.1,261 were adjusted for advance collections. About 96·5 per cent. of the net current demand of Rs.99,100 was collected. The cost of management was further reduced from 13·3 per cent. to 11·6 per cent. of the gross income as a result of the amalgamation of the staff of the Government estates with that of the Court of Wards estates.

The Stud Farm at Ghazipur suffered from adverse agricultural conditions. Floods in the Ganges damaged the *kharif* crops in one tract while frost caused some damage to the *rabi*. Government gave adequate relief in the shape of remissions. Expenditure fell from Rs.4,300 to Rs.3,400 but the receipts were practically the same as last year. Collections showed improvement and amounted to 91·5 per cent. of the current demand of Rs.29,700 against 87·1 per cent. in the previous year.

In the Dudhi Estate, Mirzapur receipts declined from Rs.97,100 to Rs.93,600 due mainly to the fact that the royality on *lac* for 1932 was paid in 1933-34 and swelled the figures of receipts for that year. Expenditure increased from Rs.52,700 to Rs.54,900 as a large sum of Rs.11,200 was spent on original works and repairs. Current demand rose from Rs.80,800 to just over a lakh of rupees due chiefly to the increase in the income from *lac* on account of the revival of a demand for shellac and improvement in its price. Collections were nearly cent. per cent. except in the case of the forest demands. There was a slight fall in the cost of management. The estate paid a sum of Rs.3,700 as subscription towards schools and dispensaries and spent a sum of Rs.4,300 on education, medical relief and sanitation.

10. Wards' estates

(*See the Report of the Court of Wards for the year ending September* 30, 1934.)

Estates under management.

53. The total number of estates under management decreased from 186 to 182. Eleven estates were released and seven were taken over. Of the estates released three had either become bankrupt or it was found that the liquidation of their debts within a reasonable period was not possible. The two largest estates released, the Newal Kishore Estate, Lucknow and the Kurwar Estate, Sultanpur, benefitted substantially from Court of Wards management. Out of thirty-one cases under enquiry during the year charge was assumed in seven and refused in eleven and at the close of the year enquiries were in progress in 23 cases. Of the seven estates taken over the Sahaspur-Bilari Estate,

Moradabad, Mahewa Estate, Kheri and Utraula Estate, Gonda were the most important.

54. The total rental demand fell from Rs.154·74 lakhs to Rs.142·68, the decrease being mainly due to the release of the two big estates during the year. Remissions amounted to Rs.27·65 lakhs and suspensions to Rs.·03 lakh. Of the net recoverable demand of Rs.113·99 lakhs, Rs.102·16 lakhs or 91·3 per cent. were collected against 91·7 per cent. in the previous year. Collections.

55. The cost of management fell from Rs.15·75 lakhs to Rs.14·28 lakhs representing 11·3 per cent. of the gross income against a percentage of 11·8 for the previous year. The reduction was the outcome of a campaign for rigorous economy compatible with efficiency. Cost of management.

56. The debts outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs.222·02 lakhs as against Rs.222·51 in the preceding year but over Rs.10 lakhs of the former figure represent the ascertained debts of estates recently taken over. Payment in liquidation of debt fell from Rs.60·78 lakhs to Rs.26·09 lakhs because sales of landed property were suspended in view of the pending debt legislation. The amount of debt paid off from surplus profits was Rs.17·30 lakhs against Rs.19·74 lakhs in the previous year (the figure of 34·95 given in last years' report was incorrect as it did not take into account the sum of Rs.15·21 lakhs raised by loans from other sources). An important step taken to benefit estates in the process of liquidation was to pursuade creditors to reduce the rates of interest to 5 per cent. with yearly rests. The Debt Acts have since come into force and the indebted estates are expected to derive substantial benefit from their provisions. Payment of debts.

57. The total expenditure on maintenance and education of wards and their families amounted to Rs.21·89 lakhs as compared with Rs.32·45 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease is chiefly due to the release of the large Oel Estate and to the fact that a large sum was spent on the marriage of the Maharaja of Balrampur in the previous year. There were 127 wards between the ages of 10 and 21. Ninety-seven Wards.

received education in schools and colleges, 24 were taught privately and eight were trained in estate management. The health and education of the wards were reported to be satisfactory. The Maharaja of Balrampur continued his studies at the Mayo College, Ajmer and made further progress under the care of his tutor guardian Col. G. J. G. Hanson. The ward of Kashipur Estate is studying at Cambridge University and his progress was reported satisfactory.

Improvements.

58. Despite the fall in income, the sum spent on improvements rose from Rs.9·96 lakhs in the preceding year to Rs.12·04 lakhs and was spent mainly on irrigation projects, construction and repair of wells, agricultural improvements including farms, buildings, both residential and otherwise and communications. Considerable progress has been made with irrigation works in the Balrampur Estate and it also maintained four out of the nine farms used for demonstrating improved agricultural methods to tenants. The estates constructed 212 new wells, repaired 329 old ones and made grants towards the construction of 181 wells by tenants. The use of improved implements has been encouraged mainly in the Balrampur, Partabgarh and Ajodhia estates. The last named estate has also taken a keen interest in inducing tenants to plant trees on waste lands.

Tenantry: (a) Education.

59. Expenditure on education amounted to Rs.84,000 or 0·84 per cent. of the total collections of the current demand. Ten schools were entirely maintained by various estates at a cost of Rs.5,717. Other schools received assistance to the extent of Rs.7,494, while subscriptions to other educational institutions and funds amounted to Rs.6,815.

(b) Medical aid and sanitation.

60. The total expenditure on sanitation and medical aid was Rs.2·01 lakhs against Rs.1·39 lakhs in the previous year. Nineteen estate dispensaries were maintained at a cost of Rs.76,642 and a sum of Rs.3,911 was spent on free distribution of medicines to the tenantry, while subscriptions amounting to Rs.13,434 were given to village dispensaries and Rs.8,746 to other medical institutions.

61. Co-operative Societies again fell in number from 480 to 439 mainly due to the release of certain estates. Despite adverse conditions the percentage of collections to demand rose from 37 to 42. The societies continued to do good work but there is still much scope for improvement. (c) Co-operative Societies.

62. Rural development schemes have progressed in the Balrampur, Fyzabad and Partabgarh estates. Impetus has been given by the launching of a new scheme by Government and people were exhorted and directed to the construction of soakage pits, removal of manure pits outside the *abadi*, free distribution of medicine, disinfection of drinking wells, opening of adult schools and supply of improved agricultural implements and seeds. Periodical meetings and exhibitions were held to demonstrate to tenants the advantages of better life in village. Some progress was made in six estates in the work of consolidation of holdings. The progress is slow owing to the conservatism of villagers, the disunion amongst the coparceners and general suspicions and fears on the part of the tenantry. (d) Rural development.

63. Ejectment suits show a decrease from 3,330 to 2,455, arrears of rent suits from 6,146 to 4,654 and enhancement suits from 30 to 25. The result is remarkable and shows that harmonious relations were maintained with tenants. The Court of Wards was involved in 16 suits exceeding Rs.10,000 in value. Of these one was decided in its favour, five against it, two were compromised and eight remained pending at the close of the year. Litigation.

64. Advisory Committees continued to do useful work and to show keen interest in the affairs of the estates in their districts. The outstanding feature of the year was the inauguration of the new Court of Wards consisting wholly of non-official members with an official president and invested with definite powers of administration which came into existence on March 28, 1934. In this period of six months they have been called upon to deal with several difficult problems mainly arising out of the continued low level of prices and the new debt legislation. General.

11. Revenue and rent-paying classes

(See the Government Resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September 30, 1934 and the appendices thereto consisting of reports by the Board of Revenue.)

Tenancy litigation: Agra.

65. Institutions of suits and applications under the Agra Tenancy Act fell from 536,710 to 524,833, the decrease being most marked in relinquishments and arrears of rent suits. The fall in the applications for relinquishment was partly due to the liberal rent remissions granted by Government and also probably to some improvement in the condition of tenancy. Suits and applications for ejectment rose from 165,464 to 171,574. The number of cases in which ejectment was ordered was 83,655 against 76,312 in the previous year and the area from which ejectment took place also rose from 214,000 to 231,744 acres. The increase is accounted for by the fact that landholders who have recovered their position on the collapse of the civil disobedience movement seem to have made more use of the procedure for ejectment for non-payment of rent and to have taken advantage of the wide terms of section 44 to get rid of persons who for variety of reasons were holding land without title.

Appeals: (a) to Collectors.

66. There were for disposal 8,967 against 8,353 in the previous year appeals to Collectors under the Agra Tenancy Act of which 7,811 were decided leaving a balance of 1,156 compared with 1,370 last year.

(b) to Commissioners.

67. Appeals to Commissioners were 5,127; of these 4,026 were decided and 1,101 were pending at the end of the year.

Tenancy litigation, Oudh.

68. Suits and applications under the Oudh Rent Act increased from 70,065 to 77,413. The largest increase of 8,181 was in suits and applications for ejectment and assistance to ejectments. Relinquishments declined from 9,414 to 6,935 and give an indication of the growing recuperative powers of the tenancy supported by liberal remissions in rent.

Appeals.

69. During the year the number of appeals for disposal before Deputy Commissioners rose from 760 to 974 of which 851

were decided. Commissioners disposed of 710 appeals leaving a balance of 334 at the close of the year.

Protection.

70. The total area held by tenants with occupancy rights again fell from 10,087,067 to 10,019,585 acres during the year. This included 148,022 acres against 147,320 acres in the previous year in Government estates other than nazul land and 54,049 acres of land against 44,880 acres last year held by tenants on whom rights of occupancy were conferred by landlords under Act III of 1926. All divisions except Kumaun were responsible for the decrease. The area held by non-occupancy tenants fell from 943,010 to 893,995 acres while that held by grove holders remained nearly the same, 337,306 against 337,153 acres of the previous years. The entire protected area exclusive of the area held by non-occupancy tenants or by tenants or by tenants of Government estates other than nazul was 20,398,268 or 95·1 per cent. of the total holding area against 20,320,185 or 94·9 per cent. in the previous year.

Mutations in the revenue papers.

71. Mutations of proprietary rights in Agra and Oudh fell from 236,259 to 214,554 mainly owing to a decrease of 18,392 in the number of succession cases. The prolonged visits of patwaris to the headquarters of their tahsils in connexion with the Fluctuation Schemes prevented them to a certain extent from reporting at the proper time deaths among proprietors. The number of forced sales showed a fall of 303 from 6,687 to 6,384 but it is still above the average of the high priced period 1925—30 and would undoubtedly have been still greater but for the rules framed by Government to secure a fair and reasonable price for agricultural land sold in execution of Civil Court decrees and for the postponement of sales under orders of Government. Sales of agricultural land by private negotiations fell slightly by 43 cases. Mortgages also fell by 1,664 while redemptions rose from 7,442 to 8,048. The proportion of redemption to mortgages showed a slight improvement, being now slightly less than one to three but it is still above one to two, the proportion before the fall in prices. The recent debt legislation may yield better results in this direction.

Partition.

72. The number of new applications for partition slightly decreased from 2,573 to 2,533. The total number of cases for disposal amounted to 5,388 of which 2,542 were decided during the year; the balance pending at the close of the year was 2,846 compared which 2,855 at the end of the preceding year. The new Partition Manual which Government have provisionally sanctioned permits the appointment of whole-time partition officer where desirable with the approval of Commissioner. The full and detailed instructions contained in the Manual will effect considerable improvement in partition work. There has been some improvement in the matter of local inspections.

Disposal of suits.

73. In Agra the total number of suits and applications for disposal was 806,020 against 805,632 in the previous year; of this 695,960 were decided compared with 696,629 last year. The balance at the end of the year was 110,768 against 109,003 in the preceding year. In Oudh the total number of cases for disposal increased from 88,676 to 102,624; of these 99,634 against 85,850 were decided leaving 2,990 against 2,826 cases pending at the close of the year.

Appeals under the Land Revenue Act and Kumaun Rules.

74. Inclusive of 1,328 appeals brought forward from the previous year, the number of appeals under the Land Revenue Act and Kumaun Rules before Collectors was 8,904; of these 7,867 were decided; the balance was 1,037. Appeals to Commissioners inclusive of 568 pending at the beginning of the year numbered 2,977; 2,291 were disposed of and 686 were pending at the close of the year.

Action to avoid sale of ancestral land.

75. For the whole province except Kumaun the total number of cases under the third schedule of the Civil Procedure Code, to avert the sale of ancestral land was 22,607 of these 3,123 were decided and 19,484 were pending at the close of the year. In 134 cases the whole property was sold. Sale was wholly or partly averted in 62 cases.

Execution of decrees.

76. The number of new applications filed for execution of decrees and orders fell from 194,790 to 191,760. Of the applications for disposal amounting to 220,366 against 222,445 in the previous year, 190,597 against 193,839

were disposed of ; there was a balance of 29,769 at the end of the year compared with 28,606 at the close of the preceding year. The amount involved in applications decided, decreased from Rs.144·96 lakhs to Rs.142·43 lakhs. Thirty-four per cent. of the total demand against 41 per cent. last year and 32 per cent. in 1931-32 was realized during the year under report.

77. The area of land acquired for public purposes during the year was 1,179 acres at a cost of Rs.2·92 lakhs against 1,075 acres at a cost of Rs.3·16 lakhs in the previous year. Land Acquisition.

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION

12.—Course of Legislation

78. The following Acts were passed by the Legislative Council between January 1, 1934 and December 31, 1934.

1. The United Provinces Town Areas (Amendment) Act, (Act II of 1914.)
2. The United Provinces Town Areas (Amendment) Act, (Act II of 1914.)
3. The United Provinces Opium Smoking Act.
4. The United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act, (Act II of 1916.)
5. The United Provinces Village Panchayat (Amendment) Act, (Act VI of 1920.)
6. The United Provinces District Boards (Amendment) Act, (Act X of 1922.)
7. The Agra Tenancy (Amendment) Act, (Act III of 1926.)
8. The United Provinces District Boards (Amendment) Act, (Act X of 1922.)
9. The Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, (Act XXII of 1886.)
10. The United Provinces Court Fees (Amendment) Act, (Act III of 1932.)
11. The United Provinces Stamp (Amendment) Act, (Act IV of 1932.)
12. The Agriculturists Loans (Amendment) Act, (Act XII of 1884.)
13. The Wild Birds and Animals Protection (Amendment) Act, (Act VIII of 1912.)
14. The Oudh Courts (Amendment) Act, (Act IV of 1925.)
15. The United Provinces Nurses, Midwives, Assistant Midwives and Health Visitors Registration Act (1934.)

16. The United Provinces District Boards (Amendment) Act, (Act X of 1922.)

17. The United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act, (Act II of 1916.)

18. The Bundelkhand Alienation of Land (Amendment) Act, (Act II of 1903.)

19. The United Provinces Village Panchayat (Amendment) Act, (Act VI of 1920.)

20. The United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act, (Act II of 1916.)

21. The United Provinces District Boards (Amendment) Act, (Act X of 1922.)

22. The United Provinces District Boards (Amendment) Act, (Act X of 1922.)

23. The Usurious Loans (Amendment) Act, (Act X of 1918) in its application to the United Provinces.

24. The United Provinces Temporary Regulation of Execution Act (1934.)

25. The United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act (1934.)

26. The United Provinces Regulation of Sales Act (1934.)

27. The United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act (1934.)

13. Police

(See the Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year ending December 31, 1934.)

General. 79. The comparative political tranquillity left the police force free to devote its attention to the suppression of ordinary crime. A fair *rabi* was followed by a light *kharif* which failed to realize its early promise owing to damage by heavy floods in a number of districts. Prices remained low and there was general economic distress. It is a gratifying feature that the number of cases which can be described as political fell from 879 in 1933 to 83 in 1934. On the other hand the number of communal riots rose from nine to 60. It was found necessary during the year to impose additional police on certain areas in

the Lucknow, Fyzabad, Meerut, Ghazipur, Allahabad, Bahraich and Agra districts. There were few strikes of any importance among industrial workers, the most serious being a two days strike in the East Indian Railway Carriage and Waggons Shops, Lucknow. There was a further notable decrease in dacoity and several notorious dacoit leaders were captured by the police and their gangs were broken up although a number of such leaders eluded capture.

Crime Statistics and investigations.

80. Including cases reported to courts the total number of true offences was 153,112, or 3,662 more than during the previous year. The chief increase was in cases against property and in cases of public nuisance, vagrancy and others in class VI. The total number of true cases investigated by the police was 54,508 against 54,039, the percentage of convictions to investigations being 21·8 against 27·3 in 1933 and of convictions to cases tried out 85·2 against 85·03. The number of non-cognizable cases reported was 146,489 against 152,147 in 1933; the figures for 1934 included only 83 political cases whereas the number of such cases included in the figures of the previous year was 879.

Murder and culpable homicide.

81. Excluding false cases and cases in which murderers committed suicide the number of murders reported in 1934 was 862 as against 868 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to reports was 23 and of convictions to cases disposed of was 62, the same as in the previous year. Eight constables and three chaukidars were killed and one deputy superintendent, six sub-inspectors, two head constables, one naik, 26 constables and four chaukidars were injured in the execution of their duties. There were 443 true cases of culpable homicide during the year as compared with 449 in 1933: the percentage of convictions was 52 against 49 in the previous year.

Rioting.

82. There was a slight decrease in cases of rioting during the year, the figures for true cases in 1934 being 1,958 as compared with 2,098 in 1933. The percentage of convictions to cases reported fell from 24 to 23. As stated above, increased communal tension was reflected in 60 communal riots compared with nine in the previous year. In Agra City the performance

of *Arti* by Hindus at the time of the evening prayers in an adjoining mosque led to disturbance which resulted in the deaths of six persons and a general conflagration was only saved by the vigorous police measures. Serious rioting broke out in Ajodhya on the occasion of the *Baqr Id* and four persons were killed. There were as many as eight riots in Ghazipur, the most serious being in Ghazipur City on the occasion of the *Holi*. Preventive action was taken under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code in no less than 1,497 cases.

Grievous hurt.

83. The number of true cases fell from 2,769 to 2,572. The percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of was 87, the same as in the previous year.

Dacoity.

84. There was a gratifying decrease in dacoity, the figure, 678, being the lowest since 1928. This was due to the fact that the police unhampered by the civil disobedience movement had more time to devote to their normal duties, the prevention and detection of crime and to the increasingly active and creditable opposition to gangs of dacoits by villagers. The districts from which the largest number of dacoities were reported were Gorakhpur (43), Meerut (40), Cawnpore (36), Etawah (33), Aligarh (31), and Basti (28). Inclusive of 28 cases of dacoity reported direct to magistrates but exclusive of 48 cases of dacoity with murder, 678 cases were reported to the police. There were 569 attacks on houses, 33 road and 95 other dacoities. In 332 cases firearms were either used or carried by dacoits. The number of cases tried out was 319 against 334 in 1933. Convictions were obtained in 248 cases compared with 268 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to reports rose from 24 to 25.

Robbery.

85. The number of robberies dropped from 621 to 609 or less than in any of the last seven years except 1930. The percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of was 81 as against 78 in 1934.

Burglary.

86. There was a slight increase in the number of burglaries which was 33,753 as against 33,693 in 1933. The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported was twelve as compared with eleven in 1933.

Theft.

87. The number of reports of true cases of theft rose from 16,854 in 1933 to 17,174 in 1934. Convictions were obtained in 21 per cent. of the cases reported and in 93 per cent. of those sent to court. There was a further increase from 1,302 to 1,341 in the number of thefts of bicycles. In 306 cases stolen bicycles were recovered. During the year 88 guns, 15 revolvers, 6 rifles, 4 pistols and one Government musket were stolen; of these 27 guns, 4 revolvers, 2 rifles, 1 pistol and the Government musket were recovered. True cases of cattle theft increased from 3,372 to 3,520.

Other crimes.

88. Cases of kidnapping reported decreased from 732 in 1933 to 657. Thirty per cent. of the cases reported ended in conviction. There were 31 true cases of harbouring as against 28 in 1933. The number of true cases of poisoning fell from 59 in 1933 to 57. There was a slight increase in cases of counterfeiting. Cocaine cases instituted by the police fell from 68 in 1933 to 57 in 1934.

Prevention and surveillance.

89. The number of history sheets fell from 49,658 to 43,031. Of the 13,678 history sheets closed during the year 11,746 were discontinued because the subjects of the sheets had mended their ways. New history sheets opened in 1934 numbered 7,047 of which 3,641 were for ex-convicts. The number of persons dealt with under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, was 4,412 against 4,137 in 1933; under section 110 the figures were 2,688 against 3,043.

Absconders.

90. On January 1, 1934, there were 2,813 absconded offenders registered in the province. The police arrested 472 absconders and 200 surrendered voluntarily.

Criminal tribes.

91. The number of registered members of criminal tribes fell from 40,685 to 40,453. Of the 801 persons whose registration was cancelled, 241 earned this privilege by good behaviour. Prosecutions under the Criminal Tribes Act decreased to 1,729 and those under the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code fell from 932 to 863. The number of males absconding from the Bauriah Colony at Muzaffarnagar increased from 268 in 1933 to 445. The Kalianpur Settlement made a net profit three times greater than that of 1931-32 while the cost

per head of the population of the settlement decreased from Rs.12-4 to Re.1-2. In the five Salvation Army settlements the cost per head fell from Rs.22-8 to Rs.18-13 and the earnings of the settlers increased. The loss incurred in running industries in these settlements was reduced from Rs.8,119 in 1933 to Rs.3,827. The Aryanagar Settlement at Lucknow engaged in the task of reforming the Karwals employed the settlers in agriculture and as labourers in sugar mills. Family earnings increased but the cost per head also increased from Rs.18-13 to Rs.21-8. The reformation of criminal tribes is an uphill task and must necessarily be slow.

Railway Police.

92. There was a decrease in the number of true cases reported from 2,691 to 2,514. Convictions were obtained in 709 cases. The percentage of stolen property recovered was 56·9 as compared with 8·18 in 1933. Non-cognizable cases mostly relating to persons travelling without tickets increased from 13,749 to 17,043. The figures for heinous crimes are the lowest for the last seven years. There were only two cases of robbery, three of poisoning, one of murder and two of culpable homicide. Thefts numbered 1,696 as against 1,774 in 1933; nine railway or ex-railway employees were convicted of theft. There were 23 accidents to trains as compared with 29 in 1933. Sixteen cases of obstructions on the lines were reported, only three of which resulted in prosecution. Fifty-five excise and opium cases were registered as against 69 in 1933.

Criminal Investigation Department.

93. The Investigation Branch of the department handled sixteen new cases as against four in the previous year. Of the 23 cases for disposal, including seven cases pending from the previous year, four resulted in conviction, six were pending before the courts, two were under investigation and eleven were unsuccessful. In seven cases assistance was given to the district police. The attempt to stamp out note-forgery has resulted in a diminution in this form of crime though process-made five-rupee notes have continued to increase. There was a continued falling off in terrorist activities and no individual act of terrorism worthy of notice occurred. Twenty-six revolutionaries were convicted, and the officers of the department and the district police recovered a number of

guns, pistols and ammunition. There were twelve cases under the Explosives Act of which four were traced to revolutionaries. Revolutionary and communist leaflets were distributed, although in a limited area. The propagation of communist doctrines was also in evidence.

Police Training School.

94. At the final examination held at the school in May, 136 cadets passed out. At the end of the year a committee appointed by Government to enquire into the system of training at the school recommended important changes some of which are being brought into effect. Refresher courses were held for the benefit of Physical Training Instructors, armed police head constables and constables, and civil police constables. The new system whereby directly enlisted cadets are required to pay their own mess charges resulted in a saving of Rs.19,000.

Motor traffic.

95. Receipts under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act fell from Rs.2,59,106 to Rs.2,55,726. Motor accidents resulted in the deaths of 152 persons and in injuries to 800 others. The corresponding figures for 1933 were 143 and 832 respectively. For offences under the Motor Vehicles Act the registration certificates of 437 motor vehicles were suspended and 562 driving licenses were endorsed. There were 6,629 prosecutions as against 7,245 in 1934.

Strength and cost of police.

96. The total cost of the police force for the financial year 1934-35 was Rs.163·53 lakhs or Rs.1·6 lakhs more than in 1933-34 and Rs.5·47 more than 1932-33. The post of Superintendent, Rajputana Malwa Railway Police, Ajmer and three posts of Superintendents Government Railway Police were abolished but thirty posts of Circle Inspectors, abolished as a measure of economy in 1932 and one thousand of the village chowkidars brought under reduction in 1932, were restored.

Discipline.

97. The standard of discipline of the force remained high. Cases of ill-treatment and extortion fell in number from 14 to 10 in 1934. The number of men judicially punished decreased from 40 in 1933 to 20 during the year, in a force of 33,000 officers and men.

Buildings.

98. The total grant for buildings originally sanctioned was Rs.4·66 lakhs of which Rs.4·38 lakhs were actually spent.

14. Criminal Justice

(See the reports of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and of the Chief Court of Oudh on criminal justice for the year ending December 34, 1934.)

A—Agra Province

Judicial Staff.

99. The total number of sessions divisions was nineteen as in the previous year. In addition to the permanent courts of additional sessions judges, temporary additional sessions judges worked in four districts and temporary additional sessions and subordinate judges in seventeen districts for varying periods of the year. Sessions cases of a portion of district Hamirpur which were heard at Banda and criminal appeals and revisions relating to that district were heard at Hamirpur thus giving much relief to the public.

Number of trials.

100. Offences reported under the Indian Penal Code decreased from 82,713 to 79,014, the number of cases returned true decreased from 57,318 to 53,810 and of cases brought to trial from 53,073 to 50,620. The number of persons brought to trial also fell from 148,636 to 135,448. There was a decrease in nearly all the important classes of crimes except against the State, public health and unnatural offences. The number of offences against the State increased from 13 to 25 and against public tranquillity from 1,954 to 1,981. Cases of contempt of lawful authority of public servants decreased by 23. The number of cases of robbery and dacoity fell from 806 to 739 and 373 fewer persons were involved. There was also a decrease in the number of offences against the person and property. The total number of cases reported under the Code of Criminal Procedure and Special and Local Laws including those pending from the previous year fell from 134,425 to 130,927.

Duration and results of trials.

101. The average durations of cases in all courts rose from nine to ten days. The number of cases pending over six weeks decreased by 122 to 2,832. The total number of witnesses examined in magisterial courts fell from 238,010 to 218,776 and in courts of session from 30,323 to 29,657. The number of witnesses detained for more than two days fell from 10,229 to 9,699. In the court of stipendiary magistrates the percentage

of convictions under all laws was 53. The total number of cases dismissed summarily was 41,007 being 19 per cent. of cases instituted as compared with 18 in 1933.

Punishments.

102. Courts of sessions condemned 177 persons to death as against 196 in 1933. The sentences of 68 of these were confirmed, 45 were released and the sentences of 40 were modified, while the cases of 23 persons were pending at the close of the year. Fifty-two persons were executed during the year. The number of persons sentenced to transportation for life fell by 40 to 302 while there were 15,489 sentences of rigorous imprisonment as against 17,381 last year. Sentences of imprisonment for seven years and under were 1,872 compared with 2,142 in 1933. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days or less decreased from 1,523 to 1,301. The number of persons sentenced to whipping rose from 705 to 774 and the percentage of cases in which whipping was inflicted out of those in which it could have been given fell from 18 to 16. Fines imposed during the year decreased from Rs.9·79 lakhs to Rs.8·98 lakhs.

Appeals.

103. The total number of appellants before the courts was 26,502 as against 27,991 in 1933 and the number of applicants for revision decreased from 6,647 to 6,579. Sixty-two per cent. of the appellants in the courts of sessions were totally unsuccessful. The average duration of appeals rose from 40 to 44 days. The number of appeals by Government against orders of acquittal was 59.

Jury system.

104. The number of persons tried by jury in the four districts of Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares and Cawnpore fell from 476 to 276. The number of accused whose cases were referred to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code fell from 59 to 39. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors decreased from 6,339 in 1933 to 6,186.

B.—Oudh

Judicial staff.

105. The total number of sessions divisions remained unchanged. In addition to the regular staff temporary additional judges worked in two districts and temporary sessions and subordinate judges in two districts for varying

periods of the year. Powers of an assistant sessions judge were exercised by twelve subordinate judges throughout the year and by ten other subordinate judges for a portion of the year.

Number of trials.

106. The total number of offences under all Acts had been steadily rising and reached the figure 36,343, the highest ever recorded. The increase is exclusively confined to special and local laws while there is a marked reduction in offences under the Indian Penal Code which dropped from 25,786 to 23,349 or by 9 per cent. Offences against the human body decreased by 1,294 and against property by 477. There were 240 cases of robbery and dacoity as against 300 in 1933. There was a decrease of 161 in offences relating to contempt of the lawful authority of public servants and of 95 in offences against public tranquillity. There was an increase of two in offences of criminal conspiracy and of five in offences against the State.

Duration of trials.

107. The average duration of cases decided by magistrates remained the same, six days as in the previous year, but the average duration in the courts of sessions fell from 78 to 73 days. Cases pending over six weeks in magistrates courts increased from 1,132 to 1,233 while cases in sessions courts fell from 671 to 565.

Punishments.

108. Death sentences were passed on 68 persons as compared with 50 persons in 1933. The Chief Court confirmed 39 per cent. as against 45 in the previous year. The number of persons sentenced to transportation for life increased from 98 to 151 while of persons sentenced to imprisonment exceeding seven years decreased from 75 to 52. Solitary confinement was inflicted on 4 per cent. of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Sentences of fifteen days and under were given in the case of 510 persons against 715 in 1933. Only 176 persons or 8·32 per cent. of those liable to a sentence of whipping were awarded this punishment. The number of offenders released on probation under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure decreased from 2,300 to 1,821. The number of youthful offenders dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 increased from 145 to 154. Fines decreased from Rs.2·22 lakhs to Rs.2·02 lakhs.

Appeals.

109. Appeals before magistrates fell from 923 to 785 and the average duration declined from 28 to 26 days. In the courts of sessions appeals numbered 2,504 of which 2,341 were decided with an average duration of 28 days against 30 days in 1933. Of appellants against the decisions of magistrates 19·3 per cent. were successful. The Chief Court decided 419 appeals as compared with 567 appeals in the previous year; 26 per cent. were wholly successful and 9 per cent. were partially successful against 16 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively in 1933. The Local Government filed 14 appeals against orders of acquittal.

15. Prisons

(See the Report on the Condition and management of jails for the year ending December 31, 1934.)

General.

110. The classification of prisoners was maintained. The conduct of "A" class convicts was good, that of "B" class satisfactory and "C" class political convicts whose number was very small did not give any trouble. A few "B" class prisoners are being utilized to impart elementary instruction to ordinary "C" class convicts.

Jail population.

111. The population was at its highest in September 1934 when it rose to 32,650 but the daily average fell due to the cessation of the civil disobedience movement and the absence of the so-called political prisoners from 33,346 to 31,925. The number of the female prisoners received by direct committal decreased and was 489 against 651 in 1933. Of 31,221 convicts admitted into the jails during the year 84·1 per cent. were Hindus; 13,087 were between the ages of 22 and 30. There were 6,313 sentences of between three and six months and 10,107 of between six months and one year. Ninety-six per cent. of convicts were illiterate as in the previous year. There was a satisfactory decrease of 799 in juvenile convicts.

Conduct and discipline.

112. The number of jail offences decreased from 44,784 to 39,923 mainly due to the release of civil disobedience prisoners and less admissions. About half of the offences related to work; 3,780 were in connexion with prohibited articles; fifteen related to assaults, mutiny and escape. There were no serious assaults on jail officials during the year. Only fifteen prisoners were whipped of whom 14 were habituals.

The death rate per thousand among convicts rose slightly from 6·6 per cent., in 1933 to 7·8 per cent., and the daily average number of sick dropped from 20·1 per mille to 19·0 per mille. The increase in mortality is due to large number of deaths from heat stroke. As a result of a special malarial survey in the central and district jails in Bareilly anti-malarial measures are taken. Deaths from this debilitating disease decreased considerably. An epidemiological investigation to determine the possible causation of high incidence of typhoid fever in the Gorakhpur District Jail was also carried out and as a result of measures taken the disease lessened the number of deaths. There was no death from plague and only three from cholera. Good work was continued to be done at the tuberculosis jail at Sultanpur where 74 patients were present at the close of the year. The decrease of 36 in the number of admissions was due to want of accommodation as the main hospital barrack was damaged by the earthquake of January 15, 1934. The treatment of lepers in the Rae Bareli Jail has been satisfactory and lepers have been classified into A, B and M classes.

Expenditure.

113. Total expenditure fell, owing to a decrease in population, from Rs.24 71 lakhs to Rs.23·75 lakhs but the average cost per head rose slightly from Rs.74-2-1 to Rs.74-6-8. Establishment charges decreased by Rs.13,873 mainly due to the abolition of temporary posts.

Employment.

114. The convicts employed this year in remunerative industries were this year 8,666 against 8,871 last year and the cash profit was Rs.1·44 lakhs against Rs.1·69 lakhs in 1933. This progressive decrease in factory profits is due to the depression in trade.

16. Civil Justice

(See the Reports on the Administration of Civil Justice for Agra and Oudh for the year ending December 31, 1934, and the report on the working of civil courts in the Kumaun Division for the year 1934.)

A—Agra Province

Administration.

115. Among various minor administrative changes the territorial jurisdictions of courts of munsifs, Aligarh (Koil) and

Aligarh (Havali) were revised and the munsif's court, Budaun (East) was abolished after a re-distribution of work among the remaining three. There were a number of additional courts throughout the province during the year.

Suits.

116. The total number of suits instituted fell from 182,938 to 170,262. Suits for money or movable property decreased by 12,267 and suits for immovable property by 66. The fall was mainly due to the prevailing economic depression, bad crops and the impending debt legislation. The total value of suits fell from Rs.780·10 lakhs to Rs.646·39 lakhs. The number of cases disposed of decreased from 189,794 to 174,044. The pending file rose by 2,916 to 40,703. Suits pending for more than three months increased by 2,052 to 15,482 and suits pending for more than a year rose by 119 to 1,193. The average duration of suits decided after a full trial in munsifs' courts was 156 days and in the courts of subordinate judges was 173 days.

Appeals.

117. The total number of regular civil appeals before the courts subordinate to the High Court exclusive of 8,101 appeals received by transfer was 13,681 of which 7,022 were disposed of and 6,659 remained pending. Only 193 appeals compared with 190 in 1933 were summarily rejected in subordinate courts. The number of appeals pending for more than a year decreased by 17. The total number of regular appeals before the High Court increased from 6,285 to 6,558. The pending file rose by 136 from 4,145 to 4,281; of these 2,732 appeals were pending for more than a year.

Execution of decrees.

118. There was a decrease of 24,250 to 198,229 in the total number of applications for execution of decrees before courts subordinate to the High Court. The decrease of 15,094 was markedly noticeable in the courts of munsifs. Courts disposed of 148,521 of these and the pending file increased by 1,126 to 37,946. The decrease in disposal was ascribed to the fact that the courts in the exercise of discretion vested in them stayed the execution of decrees against agriculturists owing to the impending debt legislation. The percentage of fructuous applications again declined from 40 to 37.

Insolvency.

119. The number of insolvency cases decreased from 5,160 to 4,385.

General.

120. The number of processes served by parties themselves under Order XVI, Rule 8, Civil Procedure Code increased from 137,619 to 158,435. The system is obviously gaining popularity and the question of reducing superfluous process-serving staff will be considered.

B.—OUDH

Administration.

121. One of the four permanent munsifs' courts at Unao was kept in abeyance owing to financial stringency and a fall in litigation and the local limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the three courts were revised to equalize work.

Judicial staff.

122. Temporary additional district and sessions judges worked in two districts for varying periods of the year. Temporary sessions and subordinate judges also worked in two districts for a portion of the year. A second additional small causes court judge worked throughout the year in Lucknow. Two additional subordinate judges were employed in districts where work was congested. Some senior munsifs were nominated to receive training in criminal work and they watched proceedings in courts of sessions for two weeks in a year.

Suits.

123. Suits (regular and small causes court) instituted in the stipendiary courts fell from 60,774 to 50,649. Suits in honorary courts decreased from 1,554 to 1,035. The decline in institution of suits has now reached a figure which is the lowest recorded in any year since 1910. The decrease is largely due to the economic and financial depression, the stay of execution proceedings which adversely affected all money-lenders and the debt bills which were on the anvil of the Council. The total value of regular suits decreased from Rs.177·16 lakhs to Rs.126·97 lakhs. There were 62,754 suits for disposal as against 74,523 in 1933; out of these 54,398 were decided as compared with 64,600 in the previous year. There was an appreciable reduction in pending files from 9,923 to 8,356 in 1934. The average duration of cases contested till the last in courts of district and subordinate judges decreased but it rose slightly in the courts of munsifs.

Appeals.

124. There was a slight increase in the number of regular civil appeals instituted in the subordinate appellate courts; 1,208 appeals were decided and 561 compared with 499 in 1933 remained pending. Only eleven appeals were dismissed under Order XLI, Rule 11 of the Civil Procedure Code.

125. The most significant feature of the year under review was the enormous reduction in the volume of execution of decrees; the number of such applications dropped from 67,058 to 38,769. The total number of applications for disposal was reduced from 80,285 to 51,821; of these 34,758 were disposed of leaving a balance of 17,063 as against 13,052 in 1933. The heavy increase in pending files and the big decline in institutions are mainly due to the stay of execution proceedings and the introduction of the United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief and Encumbered Estates Bills in the Legislative Council. The percentage of fructuous applications remained stationary at 13. Execution of decrees.

C.—KUMAUN

126. There were three miscellaneous appeals of which two have been settled. The average duration was 145 days. Appeals.

127. There were 112 applications for execution of decrees of which eight were satisfied in full and five satisfied in part; 70 were totally infructuous; six were transferred and 23 remained pending. Execution of decrees.

17. Registration

(See the triennial report on the Administration of the Registration Department for the years 1932, 1933 *and* 1934.)

128. With the creation of two new registration districts, Bara Banki and Unao, the number of District Registrars' offices increased during the triennium from 30 to 32. There was a fall of 80,838 or 10·7 per cent. to 674,292 in the total number of documents registered. Three-fourths of the decrease occurred under documents affecting immovable property, and is to be attributed to the general economic depression in trade and agriculture, the reluctance of the money-lending classes to advance loans on hypothecation of property on account of the impending debt legislation, and the stay of execution sales of landed property in the civil courts. The fall in mortgages, which commenced from 1933 when there was a drop by 10,000, continued and there was another abnormal drop of 22,000 in 1934. Registration.

Financial.

129. The gross income of the department during the triennium decreased as the result of a fall in registration fees by Rs.90,986, or 2·4 per cent. to Rs 36·38 lakhs. Registration fees during the period fell from Rs.26·39 lakhs to Rs.25·40 lakhs, i.e. by 3·7 per cent. The income from inspections fell by Rs.37,314, which also was due to the fall in general transactions. The total expenditure during the triennium was Rs.13·23 lakhs as against Rs.14·58 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs.1·35 lakhs, which was mainly due to the continuance of the emergency cut in salaries during a portion of the period, the holding in abeyance of two posts of registration inspector, and the enforcement of strict economy.

Prosecutions and punishments.

130. Five cases were instituted under the Registration Act. There was one departmental punishment in 1934.

Inspections.

131. There were 2,384 inspections of registration offices during the period under report, against 2,194 during the preceding triennium. In 1934 the number of inspections was 759 as compared with 821 in 1933. Registration inspectors detected 2,290 under-stamped documents in the triennium under review, and collectors have been asked to realise the deficit stamp duty amounting to Rs.27,888, besides exacting the penalties payable under the stamp law.

18. District Boards

(*This section deals with the year ending March* 31, 1935.)

General.

132. When this report was written the Government review on the working of district boards in the United Provinces for the year ending March 31, 1935 was not ready. The Hardoi district board which had been superseded till the next general elections of districts boards in 1935, has again been placed under a non-official chairman. The number of meetings held during the year fell from 813 to 766. Ten boards failed to hold the statutory annual minimum of twelve meetings which has been prescribed for district in the plains; Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal boards which are required to meet only once a quarter convened only 7, 4, and 5 meetings respectively. One hundred and twenty-eight meetings, compared with 113 in the previous year, proved abortive for want of a

quorum, and this included no less than 18 out of 21 in Gonda; 11 out of 24 in Bahraich and 13 out of 22 in Sultanpur. The number of adjourned meetings fell by 12 to 78; the Bulandshahr Board adjourned 2 out of 10; the Bareilly Board 12 out of 37; the Banda Board 12 out of 23 and the Basti Board 10 out of 32. The percentage of attendance still further deteriorated to 51·37, and in 21 boards, compared with sixteen in the preceding year, it was below 50 per cent. Banda, Mirzapur, Gonda and Sultanpur were conspicuous with percentages of 30·6; 33·69; 21·4; and 31·4 respectively. At Meerut, Cawnpore, Fatehpur and Benares the figure attained was 65·49; 65·97; 78·13 and 79·9 respectively.

Finance: Income.

133. The total income rose from Rs.194·42 to Rs.197·42 lakhs. There was welcome increase in income from fairs and exhibitions which rose from Rs.0·89 lakh to Rs.1·43 lakhs. The tax on circumstances and property also yielded an additional Rs.0·72 lakh and a total of Rs.6·62 lakhs from which it appears that the boards are taking a little more interest than in the preceding years for the collection of this unpopular tax, but assessments were still so unsatisfactorily made that collections of this tax were generally poor. If the boards where this tax is imposed, continue there efforts as they did during the year under report there is a reasonable hope of their lessening the financial embarrassments to which they are often subjected. The district boards of Jalaun, Ballia, Bahraich and Bara Banki incurred expenditure in connexion with this tax though they could not get any income from it. In five districts the collection charges were more than one-third of the income. The increase in income was partly also due to increase in Government grants which rose from Rs.79·72 lakhs to Rs.81·34 lakhs. Income also increased under other heads except under "Pounds", "Ferries", "Receipts from property", "Agriculture and Arboriculture" and "Miscellaneous" where income actually deteriorated.

Expenditure.

134. Expenditure rose from Rs.1,88·92 lakhs to Rs.1,94·79 lakhs. The increase was shared by almost all heads but was particularly remarkable under "Public Works" and

"Education" where the rise was Rs.3·43 lakhs and Rs.0·99 lakh respectively. Provision for the repayment of loans fell from Rs.0·87 lakh to Rs.0·70 lakh. As compared with the figures of the previous year, the income and expenditure both increased from Rs.1,94·42 lakhs to Rs.1,97·42 lakhs and Rs.1,88·92 lakhs to Rs.1,94·79 lakhs respectively. There was however a remarkable rise in invested funds which rose by Rs.3·23 lakhs to Rs.19·13 lakhs. It is noteworthy that in twenty boards expenditure exceeded income and a number of other boards achieved financial equilibrium only by starving services of public utility.

Audit.

135. The audit of accounts for the year 1934-35 revealed that twenty-six boards retained their previous reputation by maintaining their accounts in a satisfactory condition. The accounts of Bareilly (general branch) and Mainpuri (education branch) were defective in many respects and cannot therefore, be said to be satisfactory while those of Aligarh, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Banda, Bijnor, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Gonda, Garhwal, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kheri, Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad, Mirzapur, Muttra, Orai, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur and Deoria continued to be in an unsatisfactory condition. Although no embezzlements involving large sums of money were discovered during the year, nineteen minor cases of embezzlements and misappropriation were discovered, in only one of which the delinquent was prosecuted; he was a tax collector said to have embezzled Rs.5 out of the collections made by him. For this he was dismissed and Rs.5 were realized from him. Subsequently it was revealed that he had embezzled another sum of Rs.10 for which he was again prosecuted and convicted. A number of cases of embezzlement were not reported to the Commissioner and to the Examiner of the Local Fund Accounts as required by the rules.

Government grants.

136. In the majority of cases the non-recurring grants received by the various boards were spent in accordance with the conditions of the grants. But some of the grants received from Government by 33 boards were not fully utilized on the specific objects for which they were made. In some District Boards, viz. Aligarh, Cawnpore, Fatehpur and Garhwal, the register of Government grants was either incomplete or was not properly

maintained. The accounts of the tax on circumstances and property were again found to be unsatisfactory in almost all the district boards where this tax was in force. In many boards the accounts abounded in defects and breaches of rules. Irregularities relating to assessments and preparation of assessment lists which caused considerable loss to the boards were noticed in the case of twelve boards. The disposal of objections against assessments was considerably delayed in the districts of Azamgarh, Dehra Dun, Farrukhabad, Lucknow, Moradabad, Partabgarh, Saharanpur and Sitapur. This delay retarded to some extent the preparation of the demand and collection register as also the collection work. In Cawnpore, Lucknow and Saharanpur a register of increase and decrease was not maintained as required by the rules. In Mirzapur the demands were not posted in full in the demand and collection register for 1933-34, while in Benares and Hardoi the register was not totalled, balanced and closed at the end of the year. In many districts the accumulation of arrears has been going up. The school accounts of several of the boards were unsatisfactory. The irregularities of general nature which have been continuing during several years past, were again noticed in 27 districts. In the case of several schools in eleven districts the collections on account of fees were kept in hand for a long time and in some cases they were not credited in full. In many cases short credits were made good only when detected in audit. Proper attention was also not paid to short credit of fees by some of the teachers of the Farrukhabad and Moradabad boards.

Public Health.

137. During the year 1933-34 the total income of district boards in the United Provinces including all Government grants was Rs.195·50 lakhs and excluding Government grant was Rs.115·04 lakhs. The total expenditure by district boards on public health was Rs.5·48 lakhs which was distributed as follows :—Vaccination (Rs.3·01 lakhs), Public Health establishment other than vaccination (Rs.1·51 lakhs), epidemics (Rs.0·36 lakh) and other public health purposes (Rs.0·61 lakh). Receipts of district boards from Government, the Board of Public Health and other sources especially earmarked for public health purposes

amounted to Rs.2·17 lakhs. Out of their own revenues of Rs.115·04 lakhs the boards spent Rs.3·31 lakhs or 2·9 per cent. against 2·5 per cent. in 1932-33 and 2·7 per cent. in 1931-32. The District Health Service was extended to Meerut and Saharanpur districts from July, 1934. It was not possible to resuscitate labour gangs which were retrenched in 1932 as a measure of economy.

Roads.

138. There was again a rise in the total expenditure on repairs of metalled roads, which rose by Rs.1·99 lakhs to Rs.20·11 lakhs. There was also a rise in the total expenditure on the repairs of unmetalled roads, which increased from Rs.4·71 lakhs to Rs.5·29 lakhs. The increase is an indication of the boards growing realization that maintenance of roads is one of their primary duties, but from all sides the report still comes that roads are unsatisfactory, while in some divisions their condition is rapidly deteriorating and the cost of bringing them into order is getting beyond the boards resources. The road problem is particularly acute in districts such as Gorakhpur and Basti because of the growth of very heavy sugarcane traffic in recent years. The provision for the maintenance of unmetalled roads continues to be inadequate, while much of the outlay on repairs to metalled roads is not properly utilized.

Education.

139. Expenditure rose from Rs.109·33 lakhs to Rs.110·32 lakhs and the number of scholars in schools managed or aided by district boards increased from 1,169,278 to 1,175,047. The expenditure on female education fell from Rs.3·67 lakhs to Rs.3·65 lakhs, but expansion is still hindered by the dearth of trained mistresses and lack of funds. Expenditure on education for the depressed classes increased from Rs.1·44 lakhs to Rs.1·51 lakhs but the prejudice against these boys' admission to schools is rapidly disappearing and more of them are reading in the ordinary schools.

Pounds.

140. The income from pounds decreased from Rs.7·07 lakhs to Rs.6·78 lakhs while there was slight increase of expenditure by Rs.519 to Rs.4·44 lakhs. The cost of management was thus 65·5 per cent. of the income. In six district boards the total

expenditure actually exceeded the total income. In four district boards the income and expenditure were nearly equal. The fall in receipts is generally ascribed by chairmen to the economic depression and to the fall in price of cattle, but most Commissioners while admitting this as a contributory cause point out that the real reason is want of effective and adequate supervision over the working of the pounds. The Examiner in his Audit note has stated that in the case of no less than thirty-six districts it was noticed that some of the pounds were either not inspected at all or were inspected only once or twice during the year by the members of the board. In the pounds of thirteen districts unclaimed cattle were sold at ridiculously low prices, the sale proceeds some times ranging from six annas to one rupee. In the Unao district two pound *moharrirs*, who had been dismissed from the services of the board were re-employed without obtaining the requisite sanction of the Commissioner.

Village Panchayats.

141. The process of weeding out unsuccessful *panchayats* continued, while in many districts, new *panchayats* were established. On the whole the working of *panchayats* improved in many districts. Most of the Commissioners remark that there is an awakening in the villages and that on the whole *panchayats* have now begun to take up the cause of village sanitation. Some of the *panchayats* maintain medicine chests, pay sweepers periodically to clean village sites, arrange for manure heaps to be kept outside the *abadi* and in some villages they have been entrusted by district officers with the duty of making local inquiries. In many districts members of depressed classes have been appointed to serve on the village *panchayats*. Most Commissioners of divisions have expressed satisfaction with the progress made by the *panchayats* during the course of the year, but official guidance is still the chief need and only where this has been generously given have the *panchayats* acquitted themselves really well. The success of the *panchayats* depend on the existence of harmonious relations in the villages where they are established and party factions are a great stumbling block to their usefulness. Much also depends on the *sarpanch* who is the pivot of all the *panchayats*.

19. Municipal Boards

(This section deals with the year ending March 31, 1935)

Constitution.

142. This year again many municipal boards submitted their reports very late and some of the reports were inaccurate. The number of boards was 85 as in the previous year. The boards at Khurja, Hardoi, Hapur, Benares and Nawabganj (Bara Banki) remained superseded during the year, while the Najibabad board was superseded on November 30, 1934. The number of elected non-official chairmen remained at 71 and that of nominated non-official at six, while there was an decrease of one (from four to three) in that of nominated official chairmen. The number of nominated members decreased from 244 to 238 and of elected members from 958 to 925 owing to the supersession of the Benares and Nawabganj (Bara Banki) boards. There was no change in the number of official members, which continued at eleven, and the number of Europeans also remained unaltered at 36. The total number of meetings decreased from 1,990 to 1,883. The number of meetings adjourned decreased from 221 to 215, but the number of meetings that proved abortive for want of quorum increased by twelve from 140 to 152.

General Finances: Income.

143. The total income rose by Rs.5·06 lakhs to Rs.174·44 lakhs. This was the more satisfactory as Government grants only increased slightly from Rs.6·19 lakhs to Rs.6·47 lakhs and the actual increase from the boards' own resources was Rs·4·91 lakhs. Loans fell from Rs.3·09 lakhs to Rs.3·01 lakhs. Sale proceeds of securities and withdrawals from savings banks rose from Rs.2·92 lakhs to Rs.4·53 lakhs.

The total receipts from taxation rose from Rs.116·68 lakhs to Rs.119·03 lakhs. The income derived from octroi increased from Rs.37·77 lakhs to Rs.37·96 lakhs. There was also an increase in the receipts from tolls (on roads and ferries) and in the income from conservancy rates. But there was a decrease in the yield from the tax on professions and trades and the receipts from the tax on houses and lands. There was a marked improvement in the receipts from terminal tax and toll, which rose by Rs.2·19 lakhs from Rs.33·66 lakhs to Rs.35·85 lakhs. The variation under other heads of taxation was small.

Realizations under special Acts again showed a small rise of Rs.·04 lakh to Rs.2·56 lakhs. The revenue derived from municipal property and sources other than taxation amounted to Rs.43·11 lakhs compared with Rs.40·74 lakhs in the previous year and Rs.41·43 lakhs in the year before last.

144. The total expenditure increased by Rs.10·44 lakhs to Rs.169·16 lakhs. There were increases again under all the main heads of expenditure the most important of which were Rs.7·03 lakhs on Public Health and Convenience, Rs.1·92 lakhs on Public Instruction and Rs.0·67 lakh in general administration and collection charges. Provision was also made for an increase of Rs.1·16 lakhs in the expenditure on miscellaneous items. Repayment of loans rose from Rs.6·33 lakhs to Rs.6·26 lakhs and investments from Rs.3·65 lakhs to Rs.5·28 lakhs. Expenditure.

145. The administration of the Agra Municipality was almost completely paralysed owing to a motion of non-confidence in the chairman and the consequent tactics of the two parties on the board, and each of which desired defeat of the other. Effective supervision over the collecting staff could in the circumstances not be maintained, with the natural result that the arrears outstanding under certain heads of the taxation increased from Rs.3·15 lakhs to Rs 3·53 lakhs, the percentage of collections having markedly deteriorated to 55·5 against the already low figure of 57·4 for the previous year. Matters in Sikandra Rao however again showed improvement over that noticed in the previous year. The finances of the Soron Board were still unsatisfactory, its liabilities being far in excess of its assets. At Brindaban also the closing balance of the board amounted to practically nothing as its liabilities exceeded its assets by about two hundred rupees. Individual boards.

The work of boards in the Allahabad division was carried through without undue friction or difficulty except at Etawah where the chairman resigned in consequence of two votes of non-confidence being passed against him. The Cawnpore board maintained its reputation for having its finances on a sound basis; while Allahabad was scarcely able to keep more than the prescribed minimum working balance. The finances

of the Etawah board were satisfactory, its investments having increased during the year by Rs.12,000.

The finances of the Fyzabad municipality did not enable the board to embark upon any capital project such as the water supply or drainage scheme both of which are such an important need of Ajodhya. The position at Bahraich though precarious again this year will, it is hoped, improve after another year when it will have repaid the Government loan in full. In Partabgarh the collections were excellent at 99 70 per cent. the largest in the division. The board also enjoyed a comfortable balance though slightly diminished in the year under review from Rs.16,317 to Rs.15,101. At Bara Banki the income showed further improvement under official management; income amounted to Rs.54,933 as compared with Rs.51,554 in the previous year.

In the Jhansi division two elected members and the chairman at Lalitpur and one elected member and the chairman at Kunch resigned their seats on the boards, which were filled by casual elections. In the case of all the boards in the division the closing balance was above the prescribed minimum. With the exception of Kunch, where the board's liability absorbed almost all its asset, these balances are reported to be genuine.

All the boards in the Lucknow division are reported to have made satisfactory progress during the year. The process of getting the affairs of the superseded board of Hardoi into order continued unabated. There was consequently a further satisfactory increase in the income of the board, which exceeded Rs.50,000, and the post of its Secretary was under the law converted into that of an Executive Officer at the close of the year. The financial position of the Lucknow board was sound, its total income being ahead of the expenditure by Rs.1·45 lakhs. The percentage of collection to demand was also satisfactory though it was less than the previous years figure by 0·79.

The Benares board, which was in a practically bankrupt condition in 1932, continued to make steady progress under official management. It has now been restored financially, its

closing balance having risen from Rs.3·69 lakhs to Rs.4·93 lakhs. The board is now in a position to undertake important new schemes for the benefits of the city. At Jaunpur the collections were poor though expenditure was kept within income. The board at Ghazipur however registered no improvement in its financial condition in spite of the fact that its liabilities were far in excess of its assets.

The financial condition of the boards in the Rohilkhand division was not on the whole sound; none of them saved any money for their future needs. The public utility services such as roads, hospitals and drainages schemes, etc. were generally not fully fed. They however evinced keenness in education. Signs of improvement were noticeable at Najibabad where the board was superseded and its administration entrusted to official agency.

In spite of economy observed by the Gorakhpur board in several directions its financial position was not sound. The position was unsatisfactory at Azamgarh also where the percentage of collections to demands dwindled to 16·11 against an already low figure of 18·23 of the previous year, the lowest figure in the whole province.

The boards of Naini Tal and Kashipur in the Kumaun division worked harmoniously and showed a genuine desire to promote the development of the towns. But at Almora the action in getting rid of its executive officer, which was only carried through by the casting vote of the chairman, gave rise to strong party feelings which obscured public interests.

In Meerut division harmony among members and a desire to work for the public good were reported from only six boards in the Dehra Dun and Saharanpur districts. In the other three districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Bulandshahr, where two boards Hapur and Khurja are under supersession, party faction was rife and the municipal service in consequence neglected. Such disruptive forces were particularly active in Meerut, Kairana, and Ghaziabad. The boards at Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Sikandrabad and Baraut were also not immune from party strife.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

20. Agricultural produce

(See Season and Crop Report for the fasli year ending June 30, 1935.)

Character of the season.

146. Rainfall was generally sufficient and above the normal in the month of June to start agricultural operations satisfactorily. In July it was general but unevenly distributed and in August there was widespread rainfall except in a few districts where it was below normal. In the first week of September there was general rain in all districts, in the second it was deficient in west but moderate to copious in the east and in the third and fourth weeks there were a few showers. There was a serious deficiency in Meerut division and parts of Agra and Rohilkhand divisions. Western districts and the Rohilkhand division received no rain in October but scattered showers were received by most of the remaining districts and generally the total rainfall was below normal in this month. Though the rains were generally favourable for the *kharif* the sowing season was in places too wet to permit of the maximum area being sown while excessive rains later damaged the standing crops. Both the sowing and growing seasons however were better than last year. The *rabi* season was however fair. During January rainfall was general but frost and cold caused some damage to most crops in all districts. Light showers in February proved beneficial to the standing crops and helped them to recover partly. The remainder of the season was almost dry with the exception of some light rain in April.

Cultivated Area.

147. The net cultivated area of the year was 35,033,274 acres or one per cent. less than last year and one per cent. above normal based on the figures for 1901—5. The highest decrease of 3·9 per cent. occurred in Naini Tal district, followed by 3·5 per cent. in the Agra division and about two per cent. in each of the Meerut and Jhansi divisions. The decrease was due

to unfavourable sowing conditions specially at the time of the *rabi* sowing. A few other divisions showed a slight varying increase in cultivated area. The *kharif* area exceeded that of the previous year by 225,815 acres or by one per cent. due to favourable rains but registered a decrease of over four lakhs of acres or two per cent. of the normal. The unfavourable nature of the *rabi* sowing which was due to deficiency in rain at sowing time is responsible for a decrease of the *rabi* area by 778,142 acres or 3·7 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The decrease was most marked in the Rohilkhand division and western districts. It was the highest in the Meerut division (20·3 per cent.), followed by the Rohilkhand division (14·4), the Naini Tal district (13·5) and the Agra division (8·4). Of the divisions which showed an increase, Jhansi with its natural resources for irrigation heads the list with 17·3 per cent. The area under hot weather crops rose by 11·3 per cent. while the double cropped area coincided with the decline in *rabi* area.

148. The area under rice of both varieties regained much of its lost ground in the last two years but was still below the normal. The area under sugarcane had again increased by about 6 per cent. mostly at the expense of cotton the area under which declined by 12·4 per cent. The area under *juar* fell by almost 15 per cent. owing to the unusual wetness of the sowing season while the areas under maize, *bajra* and small millets registered a small increase. The area under all *rabi* crops showed a decrease which was shared by all principal crops except gram and linseed and was due to the indifferent nature of the sowing season. The net irrigated area rose from 10,180,568 to 10,609,401 acres or by 4·2 per cent.

Yield of crops.

149. The yields of all the principal *kharif* crops except *til* show an excess over the outturn in the previous year. Early rice rose from 70 per cent. to 80 per cent. *juar* from 70 to 74, *bajra* from 72 to 83, maize from 70 to 79, sugarcane from 80 to 81 and cotton from 60 to 70 per cent. But for the excessive rains and their early cessation the outturn would have been much larger. Wheat, gram, linseed and rape seed crops rose from

70 to 75, 70 to 88, 66 to 75 and 50 to 60 per cents. respectively. Frost, however, did damage to the standing *rabi* crops.

Prices.

150. Prices opened easier than in the preceding year and barring minor fluctuations remained steady till November when there was a sharp fall owing to the advent of the new grain but showed an upward trend soon. There was a sudden rise in January when it became apparent that the *rabi* harvest was likely to be below normal due to damage by frost but prices began to fall when February rains eased the situation. With the exception of rice the prices remained stationary with a slight downward tendency and the year closed with prices at about the same level as at the beginning of the year.

21. Irrigation

(*See the report on the administration of the Irrigation Department for the year ending March* 31, 1935, *and the Season and Crop report for the year ending June* 30, 1935.)

Sources of Irrigation (a) from wells.

151. The total number of masonry wells actually in use rose from 591,435 to 509,905 and that of earthen wells from 457,970 to 529,955. The net increase in the number of masonry wells was only 7,091 as 6,432 old masonry wells fell into disuse.

(b) from canals.

152. The unevenness of the monsoon of 1934 is reflected in the variations in the demand for water. In the early *kharif* it was keen till the break of the monsoon both on the western canals and the Sarda Canal. Due to the early cessation of the monsoon in September the demand on the western canals again rose for late rice and sugarcane and continued till the middle of October. During October there was an intense demand for Sarda Canal water for transplanted rice. The demand remained keen in Bundelkhand and Mirzapur. Supplies were generally inadequate in early *kharif* except in the Mirzapur canals.

153. There was a strong demand for *rabi* on the western canal and it remained keen till about the middle of January due to the failure of winter rains. Due to late September rains the

rabi crops were sown without the help of the Sarda Canal water but the demand rose in the last week of November and continued strong till the first week of January. The supplies were generally adequate. The demand was very keen in Bundelkhand towards the end of October but slackened at the end of December. Supplies were unusually good.

Irrigated area.

154. The gross area irrigated by canals, reservoirs and other sources rose from 9,018,568 to 10,609,401 acres or by 4·2 per cent. as irrigation on a large scale was necessary in most places for the *rabi* season due to scanty rainfall. The irrigated area was 30 per cent. of the total cultivated area; of this 31·5 per cent. was irrigated from canals, 48 per cent. from wells and 0·5 per cent. from tanks and reservoirs mostly in Bundelkhand and Mirzapur districts. Compared with the normal the area under cotton was 34·4 per cent. less but that under sugarcane was 37·3 more. The area under *juar* fell by about 15 per cent. owing to the unusual wetness of sowing season. The net decrease of 5,998 acres in the total area irrigated on the western canals during 1934-35 was due to the decrease in the *kharif* area chiefly on account of the early break of the monsoon and to adequate and timely rainfall during the season. On the Sarda Canal the decrease of 18,882 acres was due to a heavy reduction on the rice area during *kharif* chiefly because of a favourable monsoon and also to the falling off in the sugarcane area on account of the low prices obtaining for sugarcane and *gur* in the previous year. The fall in the market rates of these commodities also unfortunately synchronised with the increase in water rates on sugarcane. In Bundelkhand the large increase during *rabi* on almost all the canals, lakes and tanks was chiefly due to the unusually keen demand for water owing to insufficient rain at the time and also to some extent to the unusually good river supplies.

Value of irrigated crops.

155. The estimated value of crops raised with the aid of the State owned irrigation works rose from Rs.1,211·63 lakhs to Rs.1,843·18 lakhs.

Financial results.

156. The gross revenue, direct and indirect, from all canals in the province, including the hydro-electric grid and tube-well schemes during the *rabi* of 1933-34 and *kharif* of 1934

amounted to Rs.196·24 lakhs or a decrease of Rs.9·13 lakhs while the net revenue was Rs.109·61 lakhs compared with Rs.120·37 lakhs in the preceding year. The heavy rains in September and October and timely winter rains in *rabi* 1933-34, the early break of monsoon in *kharif* in 1934 and adequate timely rainfall during the season, the inadequate supplies on the Agra canal during the early *kharif* period of keen demand and favourable monsoon and low prices of sugarcane and *gur* in 1933-34 coupled with the simultaneous increase in water rates on cane on the Sarda Canal are largely responsible for the decrease in the net revenue.

Return on capital outlay.

157. The return on the capital outlay from productive works fell from 1·06 per cent. to 0 67 per cent. and even excluding the Sarda Canal, the hydro-electric grid, the tube-well projects and the Ram Ganga Canal which are still not fully developed, the net revenue amounted to 6·23 per cent. compared with 6·98 per cent. in the preceding year. On unproductive works the net loss on the total capital outlay was 2·74 per cent. against 2·65 in the previous year.

New capital outlay.

158. The net direct and indirect capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs.27·70 lakhs. The direct capital outlay incurred during the year (excluding the hydro-electric grid scheme and development activities) was Rs.2·14 lakhs on upper Ganges Canal, Rs.·83 lakhs on the lower Ganges Canal, and minus Rs.3·23 lakhs on the Sarda Canal including a sum of Rs.1·07 lakhs spent on the construction of new distributaries and minors and on productive extensions during the year as direct outlay. The direct capital outlay on unproductive works amounted to Rs.·58 lakhs. A new development circle was formed to give effect to the general programme of irrigation development of the province and 109 new wells in the Meerut district and 46 in the Moradabad district were completed. The direct capital outlay amounted to Rs.10·51 lakhs including Rs.·13 lakhs spent on private tube-wells taken on lease by Government. The outlay on Daurala distributary electrification scheme was Rs.1·60 lakhs. The Daurala sugarcane tramway, since completed, was taken up with a view to affording cheap means of

transport to the sugarcane growers with an expenditure of Rs.2 87 lakhs during the year. A project for Rs.16 lakhs has been sanctioned for an experimental pumping station on the Gogra river to command 147,420 acres in the Fyzabad district of which it is proposed to irrigate 43,428 acres annually and to electrify Fyzabad town from this system. Five experimental State tube-wells operated by oil engines have been sunk in the district of Fyzabad to explore the possibilities of well irrigation. There was a considerable expansion in the Research library in Lucknow and it now gives the latest information available on all irrigation subjects.

Navigation.

159. The total receipts for navigation increased this year from Rs.7,903 to Rs.8,409 while expenditure fell from Rs.4,795 to Rs.4,616. The increase under receipts was mainly due to the addition of eight new private cargo boats plying in the canal during the year. The net profit on the operations increased from Rs.3,108 to Rs.3,793. The total registered tonnage carried during the year increased from 34,470 valued at Rs.3·99 lakhs to 42,550 valued at Rs.5·06 lakhs.

Hydro-electric grid scheme.

160. The direct capital outlay during the year was Rs.13·49 lakhs and was chiefly incurred on the completion of extensions to the Bahadurabad and Bhola Power Stations, the construction of a 66 K. V. line 80 miles long to transmit 4,000 K. W. for supplying energy to the southern portion of the grid, the construction of a 37 K. V. line 56·5 miles long to supply power for tube-wells irrigation in the Chandausi area, and the extension of the rural branch lines. The number of rural branch lines increased from 138 to 168 and the total load from 2,464 horse power to 2,960 horse power. The number of rural units sold was 1,802,792 yielding a revenue of Rs.1·10 lakhs against 941,200 and Rs.0·61 lakh respectively in the preceding year. Two hundred and twenty-six State tube-wells were electrified. The total hydel revenue from the sale of current to the State tube-wells amounted to Rs.49,591 against Rs.8,970 in 1933-34. The total assessment of revenue rose from Rs.12·20 lakhs to Rs.14·57 lakhs. The capital cost direct and indirect of the scheme to the end of the year amounted to Rs.166·20 lakhs.

22. Agricultural Development

(*See the reports of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending June* 30, 1935 *and of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year ending March* 31, 1935.)

General.

161. Scarcity of funds prevented any large expansion in the activities of the Agricultural department but the essential services of the department were efficiently maintained. No new schemes of development were taken up with the exception of the financing of a small part of a larger scheme directed towards the improvement of agricultural practice on the Sarda Canals. The assistance given to research by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research includes the Rice Research Station, Nagina, sugarcane research work at Shahjahanpur and Muzaffarnagar, the Hill Fruit Research Station at Chaubattia and the marketing survey which has now commenced. The financial assistance provided by the Indian Central Cotton Committee relates to the Survey of the Provincial Cotton tracts and stimulation to the expansion of C-402 in the Sarda Canal area. The sugarcane crop on the whole was not satisfactory and cotton was adversely affected. The rice crop was fair. The *rabi* crops opened well but frost did appreciable harm to rape and gram, almost wiped out *arhar* all over the province and seriously damaged potato, tobacco and sugarcane crops. Wheat which in most areas escaped serious damage from frost was shrivelled by the hot winds which blew in March. The department undertook to stimulate a greater interest in fruit growing and in cultivation of brewing barley and better types of linseed as a means of reducing the area under wheat. The groundnut crop is rapidly developing and is likely to expand usefully. Close alliance has been created between the several sections of Irrigation Branch, Co-operative Department and the Agricultural Department to their mutual advantage. Propaganda was done by means of leaflets and pamphlets, the establishment of kiosks at railway stations and collectorates, formation of a definite roster of agricultural exhibitions, tourings of demonstration bullock carts equipped with improved implements, seeds, magic lanterns and gramophone records, in the interior, the

popularization of improved agricultural implements such as the Gurjar plough, the Akola hoe and of fertilizers. Practical demonstrations were also given in villages. Seeds and seed cane issued from departmental seed stores on *sewai* show progressive and marked rise. To organize and develop the marketing of primary produce in the province, a provincial marketing officer with three assistants has been appointed to handle fruit, cereals, oil-seeds and animal products.

Administration.

162. The re-organization within the department which was reported in the previous year resulted in a marked increase in efficiency. There has been a change in the method of keeping accounts of the Government agricultural farms, and the new revised forms of profit and loss accounts differentiate between the workings of instructional, research, experimental and demonstration or seed farms. While instructional and research farms as a whole and seed and demonstration farms as a class worked at a profit the other classes of farms worked at a small loss. There was a deficit of Rs.13,832 of income against expenditure. The College Instructional farm and Botanical Research farm recorded heavy losses due to the intensity of instructional and research work done by them and income from their harvests is negligible. Of the three experimental farms two have incurred substantial losses as commercial farms, Jeolikote due to the excessive cost of the hill-land and Partabgarh due to the unsuitability of a large area of its land for effective farming and inadequate irrigation supplies. Of the model farms in the Sarda Circle, Unao and Bara Banki could not pay their way again. Among the seed and demonstration farms Meerut, Benares and Etawah have worked at a commercial loss. The Bharawan Grant demonstration plot was closed down.

Research.

163. Agricultural research is carried out by the three Economic Botanists in subjects of sugarcane and paddy, oilseeds, millets and fibres, cotton and *rabi* cereals. The Shahjahanpur Central Station is responsible for sugarcane research and a new sub-station on the Muzaffarnagar farm was opened for research on cane Agronomony and cane Entomology to cater for the particular needs of the western districts. The

research included evolving new type, raising of cane seedlings and carrying out of chemical physological and manurial tests on cane. About 12,000 maunds of sugarcane from Muzaffarnagar and about 6,000 maunds from Shahjahanpur were distributed during the year. The Rice Research Station at Nagina being a part of All-India Rice Research Scheme and consequently financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research aims at the evolution of paddy types suited for the province generally and Sarda tracts particularly. The chief line of work has been improvement in paddy by hybridization and selection. Substantial progress was made in the evolving of a strain which will combine good quality and yield with the protection from the " *ghandi* fly " which is afforded by the enclosed ear of the coarse broadcast rice. At Cawnpore further breeding in linseed crop which combines resistance to rust with a high yield and oil content and which strain was evolved last year is in progress and attempts are being made to combine the highest yield and the largest oil percentage of some of the best varieties. The department continued successfully the experimental control of the pink boll worm in the same area and by the same methods efficacious even under the most unfavourable conditions. The area under the heat-treatment of seed was 45,000 acres distributed in Aligarh, Saharanpur and Bijnor districts. Further efforts to improve wheat were continued. Attempts were also made to organise a suitable market for malting barley in India and abroad. Research work was also carried on with regard to plant pathology, crop diseases, potato improvement and medicinal plants.

Agricultural training.

164. At the Cawnpore Agricultural College 29 students or 82·8 per cent. of the candidates passed the final examination for for the B. Sc. Agriculture and 36 students or 97·5 per cent. passed the final Intermediate examination. Twenty-four appeared and passed the final Diploma examination from the Agricultural School at Bulandshahr and 25 who appeared from the Agricultural School at Gorakhpur were all successful. The Refreshers courses for the junior members of the district staff proved definitely useful. Supervisors received agricultural training and village teachers training in village uplift and

co-operative development at the training class in Partabgarh district. Village demonstrations on cultivators own plot in the village were further extended.

Agricultural Engineering.

165. During the year 470 projects consisting of 204 tube-wells of five inches and over, 254 tube-wells of 3 3/8 inch and 12 projects for agricultural machinery were completed. The tube-wells of 6 inches seem to gain in popularity. Cash deposits during the year amounted to Rs.2·56 lakhs as against Rs.1·74 lakhs last year while the *taqavi* allotment increased from Rs.42,887 to Rs.53,386 owing to framing of new rules to simplify the procedure of the grant of *taqavi*. There was a small rise in the number of masonry wells bored. The demand for cane crushers and sugar centrifugals showed a decrease as a result of a greater expansion of sugar factories in the province. The total output in the workshop increased from Rs.1·37 lakhs to Rs.1·87 lakhs.

Agricultural stock. (*a*) Cattle breeding.

166. Three hundred and twenty-five bulls were distributed against 475 last year from the pedigree herds that are being built up at four farms in Muttra, Jhansi, Kheri and Tarai and Bhabar. The decrease is due to the levy of a fee of Rs.22 per bull. Three hundred and seventy-one heads of cattle including calves were purchased for Rs.17,827. Schemes for a sound dairying industry are being encouraged and fostered. The loss on Government breeding farms has been steadily reduced to Rs.20,878 and efforts are being made to effect further savings in working costs.

(*b*) Horse breeding.

167. The number of stallions on the rolls of the Civil Veterinary Department was 56 at the close of the year; of these 49 which were at stud performed 1,838 coverings or an average of 37·5 per animal against 40·6 per cent. in the preceding year. Two new stands were started during the year, one at Etah and the other at Bhadri. The progeny of Government stallions continued to show improvement in quality. Nine donkeys were at stud work and their coverings were 338 an annual average of 37·6 per animal.

Disease among live stock.

168. Cattle epidemics were fewer and far less severe than in the preceding year and the number of deaths from contagious diseases fell from 54,450 to 27,294. Deaths from foot and

mouth disease were 1,339 against 1,086 in the preceding year; deaths from rinderpest fell from 40,450 to 15,078. Haemorrhagic septicaemia, black quarter and anthrax caused fewer deaths than last year.

Treatment.

169. Experimental treatment was undertaken for the first time in the country to test the value of Colloidal Iodine as a poultry vermicide. The outstanding features of the year's activities were the introduction of *surra* treatment in equines and the "Tissue vaccine" method of immunization of cattle against rinderpest. The new methods of treatment have been keenly appreciated by live stock owners. Investigations in cases of Joint Ill among young calves, on haemorrhagic skin disease in cattle and eczema in dogs were carried out. The total number of animals treated at the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries rose further from 379,661 to 405,887. Three new dispensaries were added during the year. The total number of animals inoculated was 223,815.

Cost: (*a*) of Department of Agriculture. (*b*) of Civil Veterinary Department.

170. Expenditure rose from Rs.19·44 lakhs to Rs.19·89 lakhs and income from Rs.3·27 lakhs to Rs.3·64 lakhs.

The total cost of the department further fell from Rs.4·15 lakhs to Rs.4·12 lakhs and receipts were Rs.1·26 lakhs as in the previous year.

23. Horticulture

(*See Chapter VII of the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending June* 30, 1935.)

Research.

171. Officers to carry out the hill fruit research scheme at Chaubattia were appointed in July 1934 and undertook various tours in Kumaun to study the conditions. They collected valuable data and their reports has been drawn up. The Research Station is expected to prove of immense value to Kumaun.

Work of the year.

172. The total amount realized from the sale of fruit trees was Rs.10,126 against Rs.9,079 in the previous year. The policy of non-competition with private nurseries was continued as a result of which sales from Government nurseries were restricted. The Government nurseries were reorganised,

Persons interested in horticulture were given an opportunity to see the work in progress and the manures and implements in use. Special effort was made to help those interested in fruit farming and advice by correspondence and by personal visits was freely given by the staff. Government grants were given in Dehra Dun and Muzaffarnagar to help fruit culture. Arrangements have been made to hold classes at Saharanpur and Agra. *Malis* were trained at Lucknow and Saharanpur gardens. There was a marked increase in demand for training in fruit culture. Subordinate Agricultural Service men were given a three months course. Eight new bulletins on fruit cultivation were published and four bulletins issued last year, were translated in vernaculars. A large number of copies of the bulletins were sold. Horticultural stalls were set up by Government gardens at the agricultural exhibitions held at Allahabad, Aligarh, Mainpuri, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Saharanpur, Lucknow and Kotdwara. Flower shows were held at Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow and Saharanpur and a Chrysanthemum show was also held at Lucknow. At Agra different varieties of peach, plum, orange, grape-fruit and mango were planted as an experiment. Propogation of mangoes by budding and layering was tried but did not prove successful. Gooty grafting of mangoes and jack-fruit was attempted but with poor results. Experiments on Citrus trees were also made at Saharanpur.

24. Forests

(See the Report on Forest Administration for the year ending March 31, 1935.)

Area.

173. The total area under the control of the department decreased by one square mile to 5,240 square miles. The transfer of 436 acres in the Saharanpur division to the Irrigation Department, the transfer of 196 acres in the Dehra Dun division to the Sirmoor State owing to a change in the course of the Jumna river and the transfer of 183 acres of class II forests in East Almora division to class I for the formation of Shilpkar colonies are some of the important changes.

Forest Settlements.

174. There was no forest settlement of any importance and no new *panchayats* were formed but the work was confined to the consolidation of the existing *panchayats*. The protection of the oak forests in tracts not under the control of the department is a problem still awaiting solution.

Protection: (*a*) general.

175. The number of forest offences of various kinds was 5,307. Of the cases taken to court 79·1 per cent. resulted in conviction. Of the cases dealt with under section 68 of the Forest Act, 91 per cent. were compounded. Forest offences showed no remarkable variation.

(*b*) from fire.

176. The severe hot weather of 1934 was unfavourable for fire protection. There were 434 fires burning 147 square miles compared with 133 fires burning 25 square miles in the preceding year. There was no organized incendiarism. Funds are needed to devise measures for fire protection especially the installation of telephones.

(*c*) from injuries due to natural causes.

177. Exceptionally severe frosts caused extensive damage to the forests especially coppiced areas in Gorakhpur, Pilibhit, Dehra Dun, Jhansi, Banda, Etawah and Agra districts.

Communications.

178. Expenditure on roads and bridges increased slightly from Rs.1·04 lakhs to Rs.1·07 lakhs. Communications are still inadequate in many parts of the Kumaun circle. The tramways in Gorakhpur and in the Nandhaur valley made a profit as usual but the decrease in profits is mainly due to a reduced volume of business.

Buildings.

179. Total expenditure was Rs.1·04 lakhs compared with Rs.·97 lakhs; of this, expenditure on new works amounted to Rs.23,300 mainly on building quarters for subordinates and reconstruction of Orai Rest House damaged by the earthquake of January 1934. More funds are needed for the proper housing of subordinates and for repairs of existing buildings.

Exploitation.

180. The methods of sale of forest produce remained the same as in the previous years. The close touch maintained with the Railway Administration together with special attention to the nature of their requirements resulted in an increase of 44,572 in the number of sleepers supplied. The quality of these supplies has distinctly improved particularly in the case of metre gauge.

sal sleepers. The North-Western Railway have given a further order for three years for *chir* broad gauge sleepers. The timber market improved considerably and there was a keen competition at the auctions in 1934. Conditions for extraction of resin were again exceptionally favourable, and the yield attained a new record of 8·03 maunds per 100 channels compared with the previous record of 7·62 maunds in 1929 and 6·46 maunds in 1933-34. The total supply of resin extracted was 109,586 maunds against 81,595 maunds in the previous year and the Indian Turpentine and Rosin Company Limited indented for 100,000 maunds as compared with 80,000 maunds in the previous year. The total supplies received from the resin industry was Rs.2·38 lakhs against Rs.1·83 lakhs in 1933-34. The cost of collection fell by eleven annas to Rs.3-0-11. The supply of *sal* poles to Bihar to help in reconstruction in the earthquake area was completed in the present year. *Baib* gross continues to be less in demand and prices for contracts rule low. *Khair* trees dropped in price. In Gorakhpur division 50,000 maunds of grass valued at Rs.6,000 were given free to people in the flood stricken area. The year's sales of all forest produce increased from Rs 34·51 lakhs to Rs.38·93 lakhs.

Grazing. 181. The number of animals grazed in the forests rose from 1,021,624 to 1,025,615.

Finance. 182. The gross revenue was Rs.49·02 lakhs against Rs.45·17 lakhs in the previous year. The outstanding feature is the recovery of the surplus which rose by Rs.2,91,868 as compared with last year. This improvement is due to increased demand and better prices for forest produce including fuel, resin and timber. The expenditure on the management of forests was Rs.9·91 lakhs. For future increase of revenue re-investment of a larger share of the profits in organization, improvement and extension of forest is necessary.

Silviculture. 183. The total area under concentrated regeneration and afforestation at the close of the year was 195,101 acres and the total expenditure on regeneration operations amounted to Rs.1·17 lakhs. Knowledge of *sal* seedling regeneration is slowly advancing and experiments are progressing favourably.

Taungya plantations continue to be extended and a total area of 3,812 was artificially regenerated. The main work of the Afforestation division was the management of the canal bank plantations. and 779 acres were successfully regenerated of which 45 acres were laid out with fruit trees. Very little afforestation work was in progress. Areas of ravine tracts already under the Afforestation division were maintained.

184. The revision of the Forest Manual and Forest Account Code was completed and they are in the press. The revenue received from shooting fees slightly decreased to Rs.17,156. The Chief Conservator of Forests attended the All-India Conference for the preservation of wild life. Four lantern lectures dealing with forests were delivered in schools. Educative leaflets on forests were broadcast. General.

25. Mines and quarries

185. Strictly speaking there are no mines in the province but certain stone and *kankar* quarries are technically classed as mines under the Indian Mines Act, 1923. Mines.

186. The total output of stone, boulders, slab stone, stone ballast, morum, slate, gravel, soap stone, granite, sand stone and ochre from 33 quarries situated in the districts of Saharanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda, more than 20 feet in deep and employing more than 50 persons at a time was 112,644 tons of a value of Rs.1·21 lakhs. Quarries.

26. Industrial output

(*See the Administration Report of the Department of Industries for the year ending March* 31, 1935.)

187. There was no great marked change in the depression in trade which set in about the beginning of 1930. The year 1934-35 has, however, been a year of slightly greater commercial activity than 1933-34 as is evidenced by the increase of four crores of rupees in railway earnings partly due to an improvement in foreign trade but mainly due to an improvement in internal trade. If 100 be taken as the index figure in July 1914, the price of commodities was 89 in April, 1934 General.

and 87 in March, 1935. There has been a fall in the composite index number in spite of a small rise in the price of agricultural commodities and the latter has helped to improve the standard of living of the masses and thereby to accelerate and sustain activity in the manufacturing industries. A Provincial Economic Conference convened by the Government of India in the winter of 1933-34 devised a co-ordinate policy of economic development and provided in the programme for the establishment of a Central Bureau of Industrial Research and a Central Economic Council for the study of economic and statistical questions. An All-India Conference of Directors of Industries was held in July 1934 to evolve a scheme for the improvement of organization and of the cotton handloom industry and the marketing of its products.

Carpet manufacturers of the United Provinces were able to increase their exports on account of the implementing of the Ottawa Agreement. But some countries have imposed restrictions on imports from India and these have affected adversely to a certain extent the export trade of the province in oil seeds and hides. The pact with Japan afforded relief to the cotton mills and proved useful to the cotton growers in raising the prices of cotton. The Mody-Lees pact did not affect the United Provinces Mills as they do not produce fine fabrics. The Indo-Japanese Trade Convention which came into force in May, 1934 gave relief to the textile industry, but the wool industry, the silk-throwing industry of Benares and the glass industry especially sheet glass manufacture suffered severely from Japanese competition. Money remained cheap on the whole. The Reserve Bank Shares were offered to the public and they were easily over-subscribed. The export of gold continued and silver formed an important item in the export trade owing to the policy of the United States of America to purchase silver at a high price with the result that the purchasing power of the rural population slightly increased during the year under review.

Leading industries : (a) Sugar.

188. Thanks to the protection granted to it the sugar industry rapidly expanded and internal competition helped to reduce consumer's burden. Five more vacuum-pan factories started

working in 1934-35, but the year was not particularly favourable for the industry. *Gur* prices were higher than in the previous year. The cane season was shorter and the cane supply poor especially in the Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts. An excise duty was also imposed on sugar manufacturers in vacuum-pan factories and also on *khandsari* sugar factories from April, 1934 and this incidentally helped to discourage the indiscriminate expansion of the industry.

During the year the production of factory-made sugar rose from 269,629 tons to 294,800 tons. The average price of sugar in the Cawnpore market was Rs.8-13-2.

To solve the difficulty in marketing sugar the Sugar Technologist has taken up the work of grading and fixing of standards and sealed bottles containing standard samples will be made available to the trade. To improve the position of cane growers the Government of India enacted a permissive measure (The Sugarcane Act, 1934) enabling the provinces to fix a minimum price for cane and the United Provinces Government enforced it. In July, 1934 a conference of representatives of factory owners and cane growers was convened and important decisions were taken including the fixing of a basic minimum price. The minimum price remained five annas throughout the cane season. A portion of the excise duty was set apart for the improvement of cane and the United Provinces Government has received a share of it for the purpose of assisting the organization and operation of co-operative societies among sugarcane growers so as to enable them to secure fair prices or for other purposes directed to that end.

(b) Textiles—(1) Cotton.

189. Cotton prices maintained an upward tendency throughout the year and rose from Rs.190 per candy in April, 1934 to Rs.232 per candy in March, 1935. The total amount of cotton ginned in the 124 factories in the province was 160,298 bales as against 154,355 last year, while the cotton mills consumed 290,725 bales of ginned cotton as against 269,542. The Indian Central Cotton Committee did useful work in helping to improve the supply of long staple Indian cotton. The number of spinning factories increased from 22 to 25.

(2) Cotton: Weaving.

190. The Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934, which came into force from May 1934 and the Trade Agreement with Japan gave some relief to the textile factories and increased their business to a limited extent. Most of the Cotton Mills remained busy; a few worked even night shifts. The production increased both in weight and yardage. Extension in three of the mills was carried out and one new mill was under erection. The Japanese competition is still keen and difficult to withstand by the indigenous industries. There was no marked improvement in the economic condition of the cotton handloom weavers. Their income could not increase as prices ruled low. The Government of India have decided to give direct aid to the handloom weaving industry and a sum of Rs.5 lakhs has been set apart out of the proceeds of the textile (protection) duty. A conference of Provincial Directors of Industries was held at Simla in July 1934 and a grant of Rs.1·04 lakhs was given to the United Provinces for the 17 months ending March 1936 and it is expected to be continued for five years. The annual share is expected to be about Rs.0·72 lakh. A preliminary survey of the handloom industry has been undertaken and steps will be taken to introduce new designs and improved looms and to provide facilities for marketing.

(3) Calico printing.

191. In spite of the importation of cheap prints in large numbers the indigenous hand-printing industry at Farrukhabad, Tanda and Lucknow did well. The fashion for printed *saries* ruled the market and kept printers busy, but mill printing has not assumed importance. The calico printing industry will receive assistance from the scheme to promote the handloom weaving industry.

(4) Hosiery.

192. The protection granted under the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act of 1934 gave substantial protection to socks and undervests and many small factories were established. In woollen hosiery the Japanese competition was very severe and continued to hit hard the indigenous industry.

(5) Silk.

193. Cheap Japanese silk and artificial fabrics continued to be popular and imports increased. The Benares weavers used Japanese yarn for the manufacture of both superior and cheap fabrics, handloom weavers using silk, fared better than cotton-

weavers. Shahjahanpur silk was not so popular as it used to be and the question of finishing silk fabrics is engaging the attention of the department.

194. Wool prices advanced during 1933 and reached the highest point early in 1934. But owing to difficulties experienced on the Continent, particularly in Germany and Italy, the demand for wool weakened during the year under review and resulted in a serious drop in prices between 40 to 50 per cent. Manufactured goods consequently declined in prices. Coincidently with this drop in price, Japanese competition also intensified and the position of the industry is being investigated by the Tariff Board. The blanket weavers were unable to compete with imported goods on account of their bad finish and high cost. A grant has been given to the co-operative society at Najibabad for trying hand finishing experiments. (6) Wool.

195. The internal market for carpets continued to be dull, but there was an appreciable improvement in the volume of export trade particularly with the United Kingdom. The quantity exported during 1934-35 was 7,750,753 lbs. valued at Rs.68·61 lakhs as against 6,440,186 lbs. valued at Rs.53·79 lakhs. Only the cheaper varieties of carpets found a sale. The economic condition of carpet weavers did not show any improvement because of the low wages paid to them. (7) Carpets.

196. Engineering workshops fared better than in the previous year especially iron scrap rolling mills. Two more roller mills started working during the year thus bringing the number to six. The increased demand for iron bars and other accessories for building purposes and of castings and bearings for machinery especially sugar machinery gave an impetus to the engineering trade. The factory for the manufacture of electric fans started with the help of Government grants did well. There are now three tin-can making factories in the province. (c) Engineering.

197. The indigenous industry did not show any appreciable improvement and suffered in competition against both Japan and Czechoslovakia. "Bata's" Indian factory near Calcutta commenced manufacturing leather shoes also. The Japanese competition was, however, not severe. The Imports fell from (d) Leather.

6,619,651 pairs last year to 3,619,671 this year. The demand for shoes diminished owing to the growing fashion of *chappals* during the summer. The leather tanning industry of the province could not make much progress. The demand for raw hides was fairly steady but their exports to Germany are interrupted by trade restrictions there. The skin trade did not fare very satisfactorily although the export duty was removed from April 1934. Prices were on the whole steady but low. Great Britain increased its purchases of hides and skins but there was a reduction in the purchases made by of Germany and America.

(e) Oil.

198. The prices ruling during 1934 left little margin for oil crushing and consequently some of the mills kept a part of their machinery idle. In January and February 1935 there was a sudden rise in the price of oil and oil-seeds but after two months the prices stabilised again. The oil industry did well. During the year bleached castor oil was put on the market and three mills in the province started its manufacture with satisfactory results. A site was selected and plant ordered for a new factory in the province for the production of refined and hydrogenated oil.

Soap.

199. One new factory, with a ten ton working capacity, was started and the soap industry is flourishing.

Ghee.

200. The *ghee* industry is an important industry and has great scope for expansion. A scheme has been approved to start, with the help of a Government grant, two *ghee* associations with laboratories at central places for collecting, examining and refining *ghee* before export.

Glass.

201. There was no change in the condition of blown glass and bangle factories owing to increased imports in spite of the protection granted under the Tariff Act of 1934. The bangles industry maintained a precarious trade. The Government of India could not grant protection to indigenous sheet and window glass industry except to the extent of a rebate on the duty on imported soda ash consumed by the industry.

Gold thread.

202. With the increase in the production of gold thread fabrics the demand for gold thread in the cheaper grades increased. In view of the high prices of both gold and silver, efforts

were made to give imitation gold plating to silver wire but this tendency was checked by the merchants of Benares. The gold thread making machines obtained from France with the help of a grant for purposes of demonstration could not be used successfully.

203. Linseed is one of the most important oil-seed crops of the province which claims 39 per cent. of the exports of this article. The exports showed a decrease of 40,502 tons in 1934-35 as against the figures of last year, but the present figure of 238·366 tons represents stabilised conditions. Linseed.

27. Industrial Development

(*See the Administration Report of the Department of Industries for the year ending June* 30, 1935, *and the Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for the year* 1934.)

204. The expenditure on the Industries Department was further curtailed and the grant reduced from Rs.11·35 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs.10·69 lakhs in 1934-35. Receipts decreased from Rs.1·95 lakhs to Rs.1·62 lakhs. The post of the Principal, Harcourt Butler Technogical Institute continued to be in abeyance and the hosiery section of the Government Central Weaving Institute, Benares, was closed down as it was not popular. Financial.

205. The Board of Industries was reconstituted and it gave grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs.15,000 besides considering subjects suitable for the award of long and short-term State scholarships abroad, the continuance of the Khurja pottery scheme and the Industries Department Re-organization Committee Report. The Industrial Finance Committee appointed under Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala to consider the questions of industrial finances and marketing, submitted its recommendations to Government. The Cottage Industries Committee appointed to draw up a practical scheme for the development of cottage industries on co-operative lines has not yet submitted its report. A Committee with the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as Chairman was appointed to advise Government on the question General.

of unemployment among the educated young men of the province.

Industrial education.

206. A Committee of non-official members of the Legislative Council was constituted to reconsider the recommendations made by the Re-organization Committee and its report is now under the consideration of Government.

Expenditure on Government institutions fell from Rs.9·67 lakhs to Rs.8 98 lakhs. Of 570 candidates who appeared for various examinations only 45 failed. One hundred and eighty-two scholarships of the value of Rs.15,762 and 503 stipends costing Rs.33,621 were awarded in 1934-35. Government share of the cost of the aided institutions amounted to Rs.90,673 against Rs.71,938 in the previous year. In order to popularize training of air-pilots a non-recurring grant of Rs.12,000 was given to the United Provinces Flying Club, Cawnpore, on certain conditions. One long-term foreign scholarship for studying sugar engineering and two short-term scholarships, one for fruit-canning and the other for the manufacture of diamond discs used in silver-wire drawing, were awarded.

Demonstrations and Exhibitions.

207. The instructional institutions took part in 45 exhibitions and fairs in the province by sending demonstration parties and exhibits. Exhibits were also sent to the Publicity Vans by several institutions. The six Government Model Weaving Schools and the Government Weaving and Cloth Printing School, Bulandshahr, continued to send demonstration parties into the interior of the districts with a view to introducing improved appliances and new designs.

Marketing.

208. The United Provinces Arts and Crafts Emporium directly took part in the exhibitions at Cuttack, Rangoon, Mysore and Lucknow and through agents in thirteen exhibitions. A special feature of the year was the canvassing tours of the assistants sent to various exhibitions and they visited distant parts of India. Agencies have now been established at 33 centres. The Indian Trade Publicity Officer exhibited the emporium goods at the British Industries Fair, London, and the Toranto Fair, Canada. The total turnover of the emporium amounted to Rs.57,641 against Rs.83,492 in the previous year.

Security and welfare of labour.

209. The number of registered factories increased by 35 to 566 in the year 1934 of which 289 were seasonal and 277 perennial. Eighty-nine factories remained closed during the year, 22 of which were perennial and 67 seasonal. There were 36 prosecutions under the Indian Factories Act (XII of 1911) and 39 fatal accidents against 32 in 1933. One thousand two hundred and eighty-seven additional quarters were built in 24 districts to house factory operatives. The beneficent welfare activities conducted by Messrs. The British India Corporation Limited and Begg Sutherland and Company in Cawnpore were continued and schools, dispensaries and recreational institutions were well attended.

28. Trade

210. Owing to the discontinuance of the report on foreign trade, it is not possible to give more information regarding trade than has already been given in the sections describing industrial conditions and output. The problem of marketing is receiving attention and assistants of the Arts and Crafts Emporium undertook canvassing tours.

29. Co-operative Societies

(See the annual report on the working of the Co-operative Societies for the year 1934-35.)

Administration.

211. There are seven assistant registrars and 49 inspectors excluding some special inspectors for textile, leather and others; of the latter four were engaged on special work such as liquidated societies, sugarcane supply societies and training of supervisor candidates. The remaining inspectors though occasionally entrusted with special work were in charge of ordinary circles the usual standard being 150 village credit societies together with liquidated and other societies and banks in that area in the charge of one inspector. Circle inspectors on the average toured for 19 days a month against 18 last year but spent only nine nights in villages; they visited 46 societies and attended 46 monthly meetings each on an average which is an improvement over the figures of previous years. A roster of inspections

of societies which are situated in inaccessible parts of the province and which had remained uninspected for more than three years has been prescribed. Fifty-two auditors audited 4,937 primary societies as compared with 4,837 in the previous year. The number of societies which remained unaudited was 857 and only 237 out of 1,336 liquidated societies could be audited during the year. The problem of getting the right type of supervisors presents many difficulties.

Training.

212. There was no fresh recruitment and training for the posts of inspectors and auditors. Forty-nine candidates for the post of supervisors were trained at Partabgarh and 45 were sent out to districts after a short course of practical training. Two batches of 30 village school teachers were trained in village welfare work for two months at each of the three centres at Partabgarh, Gorakhpur and Bulandshahr. The department also undertook the training of rural development organizers in batches of forty to fifty at Benares, Fyzabad and Bulandshahr and was helped by officers of Agricultural, Public Health and Veterinary departments and by the Baden-Powell and the Seva Samiti Scout Associations. The training was a comprehensive one and lasted three months. A training class for women workers was held at Lucknow but inspite of every effort on the part of the department there were few suitable candidates. Out of 31 candidates only 18 survived the course.

United Provinces Co-operative Union.

213. The Executive Committee of the Union held ten meetings and they were well attended. A sub-committee has been appointed to consider the question of deficit budgets of the Union. The 19th session of the United Provinces Co-operative Conference was held at Orai under the late Mr. G. K. Devdhar, C.I.E., President of the Servants of India Society and was well attended. Agricultural and cottage industries exhibitions were successfully held.

Credit societies: central.

214. The number of Central Banks remained at 71 holding a paid up share capital of Rs.22·92 lakhs against Rs.23·60 lakhs last year. Payment to banks on account of shares further fell from Rs.0·57 lakh to Rs.0·50 lakh while the withdrawals of share money increased from Rs.0·47 lakh to Rs.1·17 lakhs because banks, as a concession to societies on account of the

depression, allowed payment of instalments on shares to be postponed and share money in some cases to be adjusted against loans. The Central Banks have not flourished in small towns.

215. Deposits received from primary societies rose from Rs.4·73 lakhs to Rs.5·91 lakhs due mainly to the automatic growth of the capital of societies. Deposits from individuals fell from Rs.39·92 lakhs to Rs.37·42 lakhs owing to surplus money in the Banks. There has been a reduction of interest in most banks. The legacy of old high rates on deposits which have not yet matured still cripples the profits of the banks and prevents them from making reduction in their lending rates. Repayment of matured deposits has generally been prompt. Deposits.

216. Loans outstanding against working societies fell from Rs.41·02 lakhs to Rs.40·28 lakhs and loans against societies in liquidation from Rs.7·76 lakhs to Rs.7·27 lakhs. Forty-one per cent. of the total demand was collected as compared with 38 per cent. last year. Of the money outstanding against the working societies 52·9 per cent. is overdue as against 57·8 in the previous year. Advances to working societies and repayments by working and liquidated societies were Rs.18·62 lakhs and Rs.19·80 lakhs respectively, an increase of Rs.3·52 lakhs and Rs.0·40 lakh respectively over the figures of last year. Loans.

217. The general financial position of the banks as a whole is safe and is reflected in the owned capital which is 46·03 per cent. of the working capital. Of 71 banks, 31 could not distribute dividend; nine banks worked at a loss. If overdue interest be excluded 22 banks had no distributable profits. In nineteen banks interest on deposits and expenses exceeded receipts from interest; in thirteen banks the gross loss exceeded gross profits. The problem before banks is to seek fresh avenue of investments. Financial position.

218. The number of Agricultural Credit Societies based on unlimited liability rose from 5,096 to 5,470; 45 societies were liquidated. New societies now usually pay 15 per cent. interest of which 3 per cent. is refunded and credited to the deposit amount of the member so that the real rate of interest is now only 12 per cent. instead of 15 per cent. in the previous year. Agricultural credit societies with unlimited liabilities.

Loans to members.

219. Advances to members increased by Rs 3·71 lakhs to Rs.23·12 lakhs. The amount of loans repaid to societies exceeded last year's repayments by Rs.3·85 lakhs and the advances in the year under review by Rs.1·39 lakhs. The sums outstanding decreased from Rs.73·74 lakhs to Rs.71·91 lakhs. The percentage of recoveries to demand including the previous year's overdue was 36·1 as against 30 last year. Overdue loans decreased by Rs.4·51 lakhs to Rs.44 36 lakhs and constituted 63·3 per cent. of all outstanding loans compared with 67·6 per cent. in the previous year. Overdue interest increased from Rs.17·51 lakhs to Rs.17·90 lakhs.

Financial position.

220. The reserve fund and other funds rose from Rs.29·18 and Rs.3·92 lakhs to Rs.30·34 and Rs.4·76 lakhs respectively. Share capital decreased from Rs.24·50 lakhs to Rs.23·36 lakhs owing to adjustments and postponements. The owned capital increased to 58·46 lakhs or 59·2 per cent. of the working capital against 57·8 in 1933-34. Societies have been persuaded to give rebate on punctual payment and 936 have done so; 1,622 have reduced their rate of interest. Overdues in principal and interest are however still heavy being Rs.44·35 lakhs and Rs.17·90 lakhs respectively. The resources available against possible losses are Rs.10·46 lakhs book profits, Rs·0·40 lakh undistributed profits, Rs.4·76 lakhs in other funds and Rs.30·34 lakhs in reserve funds.

Non-agricultural credit societies of unlimited liability.

221. The number of non-agricultural societies based on unlimited liability rose from 152 to 166 and their membership from 2,929 to 3,342. Majority of these societies are of small artisans. Sums outstanding have increased slightly to Rs.1·97 lakhs but payments have been better.

Non-agricultural credit societies of limited liability.

222. Limited liability credit societies increased from 73 to 94 mostly among officials as a result of propaganda. There has been a marked increase in the number of police societies. A society of co-operative employees was also registered.

Land mortgage societies.

223. One more land mortgage society in Jaunpur was added to the four societies working in Saidpur (Ghazipur), Fyzabad, Orai and Gorakhpur. Jaunpur and Gorakhpur societies raised some share capital and Fyzabad society advanced Rs.800.

Total advances were Rs.40,625, the bulk being in Orai society devoted to the object of land redemption and liquidation of old debts. There is a working capital of Rs.0·60 lakh of which 19·3 per cent. is owned capital.

Societies: Non-credit.

224. There are 30 purchase and sale societies of which two are agricultural and eighteen non-agricultural and they are in varying degrees of development.

Cane supply societies.

225. The cane supply societies registered great progress and showed considerable development. Their number increased by 167.

Co-operative marketing of sugarcane was taken up in five districts of Dehra Dun, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Sitapur and Gorakhpur. One hundred and thirty-two societies in Sitapur are affiliated to the Biswan Co-operative factory and 134 societies are linked to the Ghugli Union and the Cane Marketing Board, Deoria, in Gorakhpur district.

Open-pan factories.

226. All open-pan factories which were started with the object of finding small consumption units for the disposal of cane in areas which cannot serve vacuum-pan factories closed down, the last one in the year under review owing to heavy losses.

Biswan vacuum factory.

227. Inspite of mechanical trouble for three important weeks the factory earned a profit of Rs.0·70 lakh resulting in a dividend of 6 per cent. to shareholders—almost all of whom are preference shareholders.

Rab-making societies.

228. There are three *rab*-making societies which are in effect co-operative *khandsals* making *gur* or sugar whichever is more profitable. They are in a flourishing condition.

Ghee societies.

229. The Chauban-ka-purwa *Ghee* Sale Union with 35 primary societies increased its membership from 661 to 977, sold *ghee* worth Rs.0·44 lakh and made a profit.

Cotton sale societies.

230. The Iglas Cotton Sale Society did no business but the Bilgram society continued to do well, made a profit of nearly Rs.12,000 and nearly doubled its membership. Primary societies are being organized.

Blanket weavers' society.

231. The Blanket Weavers Society at Najibabad made no profits as the much needed capital is difficult to obtain and the blankets produced are not easy to sell due to defective milling.

Durrie Makers' societies.

232. There are four durrie-makers' societies at Agra which did a small business and earned a small profit.

Other societies.

233. The Jaitra tannery languished owing to factions and lack of market; the Khurja Potters' Society did no work ; two of the four weavers' societies in Bara Banki have practically failed, the other two did a little profitable business ; the Sandila weaving factory flourished. The two small insurance societies on the whole, have continued to do well.

Better Farming societies.

234. There are three separately registered "Better Farming" central societies and 35 primary societies mostly in the Partabgarh district with the object of popularising better farming methods and arranging for the supply of better seed, manure and agricultural implements. There are a large number of societies, reported to be over 1,100, which have adopted better farming methods.

Better-living societies.

235. The total number of separately registered better-living societies is 326 of which five are central, 301 agricultural and 20 non-agricultural primary societies. The number of villagers able to dispense simple country medicines has increased from 1,489 to 1,900 and of trained village *dais* was 1,100. Nearly 17,00 societies have village aid dispensaries. About 2,300 members have been trained as scouts and nearly 10,000 wells have been disinfected or cleaned. Manure-pitting, vaccination and inoculation have been popularised. Concentrated work was done with success in four districts Partabgarh, Fyzabad, Benares and Lucknow.

Irrigation societies.

236. Irrigation societies rose by 7 to 33 and most of them are for construction of wells.

Thrift societies.

237. There are 36 thrift societies including fifteen for women which made small savings. There are also fifteen better-living societies and four reading clubs for women with a total membership of 542.

Consolidation of holdings.

238. Consolidation presents difficulties and is in progress in Bijnor, Moradabad and Saharanpur districts and the total

number of societies increased from 53 to 68. The annual cost was only about Rs.1,500.

Adult schools.

239. Registered and unregistered adult schools rose from 225 to 249 with about 5,000 pupils on their rolls and showed some progress.

Litigation.

240. The number of arbitration cases instituted fell from 4,080 to 2,708 due to the ineffectiveness of the execution of arbitration awards. The total number of cases disposed of was 2,927 leaving a balance of 681. The total amount for recovery was Rs.29 lakhs including about three lakhs relating to fresh awards and Rs.2·5 lakhs to interest; of this only 17·6 per cent. was collected leaving a balance of Rs.22·7 lakhs. Of a sum of Rs.18·9 lakhs under reference to collectors 18·7 per cent. compared with 15·7 per cent. in the preceding year was realized. A new system of control over collections made through collectors was adopted in many districts where all co-operative work is entrusted to one officer in the district instead of being distributed to many officers.

Liquidation.

241. During the year 67 societies were liquidated against 50 in the previous year. The total number of societies under liquidation at the close of the year was 1,296. *Kurk amins* collected 0·99 lakh and liquidators Rs.0·23 lakh. Sums outstanding against members increased from Rs.19·61 lakhs to Rs.20·49 lakhs. The total assets of societies were Rs 21·3 lakhs of which Rs.7·9 lakhs are known to be bad. Liability to the banks decreased from Rs.14·98 to Rs.12·87 lakhs.

Propaganda.

242. The United Provinces Co-operative Union suspended the publication of its vernacular journals and subsidised an illustrated weekly, the *Dehat*. The experiment bids fair to be a success. Propaganda was done by means of leaflets and pamphlets and in the press and on the platform. A Hindi text-book on co-operation was printed and distributed among supervisors. One hundred and two group conferences were organized for about 1,900 societies.

Cost of the department.

243. The net cost of the department to Government rose from Rs.4·12 lakhs to Rs.4·41 lakhs which includes a subsidy of Rs.10,000 from the Government of India for the co-operative marketing of sugarcane.

30. Communcations, buildings and power

(See the report of the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, for the year 1934-35.)

Administration.

244. The third and headquarters circles were abolished with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India with effect from June 16, 1934. The permanent post of the Electric Inspector to Government was held in abeyance for a period of seven months and a temporary post on a reduced salary was created for the same period. The number of divisional charges were reduced from nine to seven from June 16, 1934, and the Allahabad and Bareilly divisions were abolished from that date which necessitated the reconstitution of the territorial limits of the other divisions of the department. There are now two circles, seven divisions and seven sub-divisions in the province. As a measure of retrenchment a reduction was made in the *cadres* of the various services. The strength of the Indian Service of Engineers was fixed at twelve, of the United Provinces Engineering Service at 24 and of the Subordinate Engineering Service at 81. As a result of reorganization of the department the *cadres* of the various services in the ministerial establishment were reduced. A temporary post of special officer was created for a period of nine months in connexion with the revision of the Buildings and Roads Manual of Orders and the Public Works Department Specifications but the work remained incomplete.

Roads.

245. No new works of road construction were undertaken by the department. The department maintained 3,301 miles of metalled and 190 miles of unmetalled roads and 570 miles of bridle paths. The expenditure on maintenance of metalled roads during the year amounted to Rs.26·42 lakhs and the cost per mile Rs.819. Further progress was made on the road reconstruction programme and the department completed 66 miles. A sum of Rs.5·10 lakhs was received from the Road Development Fund and the constructions of metalled roads from Kosi to Nandgaon, Nandgaon to Barsana and from Muttra to Brindaban were financed from it. The reconstruction of the Meerut-Bulandshahr Road and of the Bulandshahr-Ghaziabad section of the Grand Trunk Road in the Meerut district were also undertaken out of the Fund.

Bridges.

246. The work of remodelling the existing decking, with reinforced concrete slabs of the Nawabi bridge over the Khanaut river in the district of Shahjahanpur was undertaken by the department as a new work. The double pontoon bridge at Birdghat in the Gorakhpur district was maintained to provide for the increased traffic and the work of providing a double track over the approaches was completed at a cost of Rs.9,739 for the convenience of bullock cart traffic. To keep the Ganges fit for navigation between Chunar in Mirzapur district and Dighaghat in Bihar the channel was improved and temporary spurs erected at a cost of Rs.4,816. The total expenditure on special repairs to monsoon damages throughout the province amounted to Rs.3·59 lakhs.

Buildings.

247. The outlay on original works rose from Rs.1·34 lakhs to Rs.1·38 lakhs. Works completed during the year included staff quarters and barracks for constables in the Reserve Police Lines at Banda, a magazine for the storage of explosive in the Dehra Dun district in reinforced cement concrete, and improvement of accoustics of a court room in the High Court, Allahabad. Construction was continued in a *mela* Kotwali at Hardwar and a lock-up in the Magistrate's Court at Kashipur. The damages caused by the recent earthquake to Udi Inspection House and the tahsil building at Chunar were repaired.

CHAPTER V—PUBLIC REVENUE AND FINANCE

31. Central Revenues

Income-tax.

248. There was fall in the number of assessees to income-tax from 50,790 to 49,682. Receipts from income-tax rose from Rs.100·74 lakhs to Rs.110·05 lakhs and from super-tax from Rs.23·36 lakhs to Rs.25·26 lakhs. Salaries paid by Government yielded Rs.18·97 lakhs compared with Rs.18·05 lakhs in the previous year while business produced Rs.63·67 lakhs against Rs.60·83 lakhs last year. Tax on income derived from business in Cawnpore alone amounted to Rs.13·47 lakhs as compared with Rs.11·63 lakhs in 1933-34.

32. Provincial Revenues

(*Values are expressed in terms of lakhs of rupees.*)

Comparison with the previous year.

249. The total revenue in 1934-35, amounting to Rs.1,130, showed an increase of Rs.7, compared with that of 1933-34. The important heads which show a rise were Land Revenue (28,), and Forests (4,), counterbalanced by falls, the most important of which were under Stamps (15,) and Irrigation (11,). In the absence of any sign of improvement in prices, equilibrium in the provincial finances could not be achieved and consequently the economies effected in the previous four years to meet the fall in revenue due to poor crops and the slump in prices, had to be maintained wherever possible. The total revenue expenditure in 1934-35 stood at Rs.1,143, or Rs.16, above the figure for the preceding year. An aggregate increase of Rs.25, under 9 heads was counterbalanced by a fall of Rs.9, under 4 heads. Important increases were under Education (7,), Civil Works (5,), General Administration (4,), Superannuation (3,), Police (2,), Forests (1,), Medical (1,), and Agriculture (1,). The decreases appeared under Interest on ordinary debt (4,), Interest on irrigation debt (2,), Miscellaneous charges (3,) and Land Revenue (1,). The marked fall in interest charges was due partly to a fall in the progressive deficit and partly to the benefit which accrued to this Province from the Government of India's conversion operations.

Budget of 1934-35 compared with the actual revenue.

250. The original budget provided for a revenue of Rs.1,150, excluding debt heads, whereas the actual revenue of Rs.1,130, fell short of the estimate by Rs.20,. Stamps receipts fell short by Rs.11, partly owing to the economic depression and partly to the lapse of the enhanced stamp duties. Receipts also fell short of the estimate under Registration (2,), Irrigation (12,), Interest (1,), Administration of Justice (2,), Civil Works (2,), Superannuation (1,), and Miscellaneous (1,), but those under Excise (4,), Forests (6,), Jails (1,) and Education (1,), were better than had been anticipated. The budget grant for charges against revenue was Rs.1,155, in which savings amounting to Rs.12, were effected by economy under almost every major head of expenditure, notably Interest on Irrigation debt (5,), Administration of Justice (3,), Education (3,), Land Revenue (2,), Civil Works (2,) and Jails (1,). The net result was a deficit in revenue receipts over revenue charges of Rs.13, compared with the budget estimate of Rs.5.

Capital and Debt heads.

251. Under debt heads the budget for 1934-35 estimated receipts at Rs.114 and disbursements at Rs.89. The actual receipts amounted to Rs.122 and the actual disbursements to Rs.110. Under debt heads the most important items of receipts were loans amounting to Rs.62 from the Government of India, recoveries of loans made by the United Provinces Government of Rs.35, receipts from Provincial revenues amounting to Rs.14 for appropriation to the Sinking Fund and a sum of Rs.6 as a subvention from the Central Road Development Fund. Against these receipts the most important items of disbursement were capital expenditure of Rs.26 on Irrigation works and Hydro-electric Schemes, investment of Rs.14 in the Sinking Fund, repayments of advances from the Provincial Loans Fund amounting to Rs.33, loans and advances by the Local Government totalling Rs.12, and payment of commuted value of pension Rs.14.

Budget of 1935-36.

252. The budget estimates for the year 1935-36 anticipated a deficit on Revenue Account of Rs.30, and of Rs.15, under debt heads. The total year's deficit, therefore, was to be Rs.45.

The Budget of 1935-36 as compared with the revised estimates of 1934-35 showed an increase of Rs.35, in the income on revenue account. The principal increases occurred under

Stamps (3,), Irrigation (27,) mostly due to development of hydro-electric schemes and Civil Works (13,) on account of more receipts for improvement of communications from the Central Road Development Fund entailing a corresponding increase in expenditure on roads. On the other hand, there were falls under Land Revenue (8,) and Forests (2,). The revenue charges increased by Rs.57,. Besides the additional expenditure of 13, on roads the principal heads responsible for the increase were Education (11,), General Administration (7,), Administration of Justice (5,), Public Health (4,), Agriculture (4,) and Police (3,).

Revised estimates 1935-36.

253. The revised estimates of revenue receipts for the year 1935-36 anticipate an increase of Rs.5·60 over the original budget estimate, while revenue charges are expected to be reduced by Rs.20·15 to Rs.1,183·94. There is thus an anticipated deficit in receipts over expenditure amounting to Rs.4·64. The principal falls in revenue receipts occur under Stamps (18,), Registration (1,), Interest (1,) and Receipts from Central Road Fund (4,). The continued fall under Stamp is due to the economic depression and the effect of the agricultural debt relief legislation. The same reasons account for the fall under Registration while the decrease under Interest is due to reduction of the rate of interest on *taqavi* advances from 6¼ per cent. to 5½ per cent. with effect from April 1935. The fall under Central Road Fund is artificial and is due to an anticipated fall in expenditure, the credit taken for receipts under this head being equal to the expenditure. These changes are partly counterbalanced by anticipated rise under other heads, the principal of which are Land Revenue (5,), Excise (3,), Forests (2,), Irrigation (17,) and Agriculture (2,). Every major head of expenditure shows a saving from the budget grant except Agriculture (1,) which is unreal and due to an accounting process whereby the expenditure incurred from the grant of the Government of India under Sugar Excise Fund is now debited under this head and the corresponding credit is taken under receipt heads.

Treasuries.

254. In his budget speech for 1933-34 the Hon'ble Finance Member announced his intention to introduce a scheme of forming a United Provinces Subordinate Accounts Service

consisting of officers specially trained in treasury and accounts work to replace deputy collector treasury officers. This scheme was introduced in the year under review and the United Provinces Subordinate Accounts Service has now been formed. By the end of March 1936, twenty-five treasuries of the province will be in charge of officers belonging to this service. Ultimately officers of this service will replace 46 deputy collectors and there will be an approximate annual saving of Rs.98,000. The full strength of the service will be reached in 1937-38, when the process of gradual replacement of deputy collectors in charge of treasuries by trained treasury officers is expected to be complete.

33. Stamps

(*See the report on the Administration of the Stamp revenue in the United Provinces for the triennium ending March* 31, 1935.)

Receipts and charges.

255. Gross receipts under the Stamp and Court Fees Acts decreased from Rs.176·76 lakhs to Rs.164·18 lakhs due to the prevailing economic depression, slump in prices and suspension of sales of immovable property in execution of civil court decrees leading to a marked decrease in litigation and transactions affecting the stamp revenue. The gross income for the triennium, however, showed a slight increase from Rs.521 34 to Rs.528 00. This was mainly due to the United Provinces Stamp and Court Fees (Amendment) Acts which provided for enhanced duties and remained in force from May 1, 1932 to June 30, 1934 and the introduction of revenue stamps from April 1, 1934 in place of unified stamps also brought an extra revenue of about 2 lakhs in the year 1934-35. Charges decreased from Rs.4·89 lakhs to Rs.4·60 lakhs. The average annual expenditure during the triennium fell from Rs.4 96 lakhs in the last triennium to Rs.4·72 that is by 4·7 per cent. Inspite of the sale of more stamps for payment of higher duties, the amount paid in discount, decreased and the decrease in the expenditure on general supervision and other charges was more than sufficient to meet the necessary increase in the cost of manufacture of more stamps required to pay enhanced

duties. This was due to the insistence to use stamps of the highe st value. The decrease in the cost of general supervision was due to the strict observance of economy. As a measure of economy the Chief Inspector of Stamps was also appointed the Chief Inspector of Government Offices. Another feature of this amalgamation of the posts was that the Inspectors of Stamps were enabled to concentrate their attention on civil courts which are financially more important from the point of view of the inspectorate.

256. Discount allowed to stamp vendors fell from Rs.1·77 lakhs to Rs.1·65 lakhs while the total number of vendors decreased from 2,896 to 2,872. Sale of Stamps.

257. The total number of insufficiently stamped or unstamped instruments on which duty and penalty were levied by civil courts and collectors during the year increased from 6,523 to 6,737 while the amount of duty and penalty realized fell from Rs.85,750 to Rs.77,124. The number of prosecutions decreased from 1,268 to 1,196. Infringement of Stamp Law.

34. Excise

(See the report on Excise Administration for the year ending March 31, 1935.)

258. Although the general economic depression and slump in prices of food-stuffs continued to restrict the purchasing power of consumers, the absence of picketing and the vigilance over illicit distillation resulted in an increase of 2·1 per cent. in the excise revenue. General.

259. The contract given to the Unao Sugar Works Distillery, Unao for the supply of country spirits to three districts was cancelled owing to mismanagement and the unsound financial position of the firm and transferred to another firm. The local Government delegated some increased powers to the Excise Commissioner with regard to the grant of rewards, sanction of sales or demolition of public buildings and projects of original works. There was an increase in the issue price and the retail price of opium and the surcharge rates for opium and *ganja* and *charas* were also raised. The date Administration.

of the reconstitution of Excise Licensing Boards and Advisory Committees was changed from every third year to every fourth year.

Country Spirit.

260. The auction system continued to work satisfactorily and resulted in keeping down the retail selling price of country liquor. It also checked the spread of illicit distillation, except in places where monopolies were strong. There was no further extension of the sealed bottle system. The total revenue in the area under the contract supply was Rs.61·95 lakhs as against Rs.64·00 lakhs in the previous year. The receipts from duty amounted to Rs.37·89 lakhs and from license fees to Rs.24·06 lakhs against Rs.37·22 lakhs, and Rs.26·78 lakhs respectively in 1933-34. The decrease in the license fees was mainly due to lower bids offered at the sales, in view of the prevailing depression. The total consumption of country spirit increased by 1·6 per cent. from 470,120 to 477,893 gallons, as a result, mainly, of efforts to suppress illicit distillation.

Foreign liquor.

261. Receipts from license fees released under the surcharge system, on the previous year's sales of foreign liquor, fell by Rs.0·10 lakh to Rs.1·71 lakhs and for medicated wines and commercial spirits it rose by Rs.0·02 lakh to Rs.0·13 lakh. Receipts from duty on Indian made foreign liquor and beer increased from Rs.3·38 lakhs to Rs.3·93 lakhs and from Rs.1·36 lakhs to Rs.1·39 lakhs respectively. The total sale of imported foreign liquor amounted to 38,220 against 71,711 gallons in the previous year showing a fall of 46·7 per cent. due chiefly to higher selling rates consequent on enhanced custom duty.

Tari.

262. The revenue from *tari* fell from Rs.7·39 lakhs to Rs.7·25 lakhs, partly, because of economic depression and partly because of the lower price of country liquor and lack of competition against bidders. The number of shops was reduced from 1,528 to 1,523.

Hemp drugs.

263. The surcharge system of settling drug shops continued during the year. The total revenue from hemp drugs rose by Rs.1·88 lakhs to Rs.32·55 lakhs. Receipts from license fees increased from Rs.12·86 lakhs to Rs.14·64 lakhs and from duty

from Rs.17·81 lakhs to Rs.17·91 lakhs. The increase in license fees was mainly due to enhancement in the sale of license fees for *ganja* and *charas* and the duty increased because of more consumption of *charas* and *bhang*; consumption of *charas* rose from 20,936 to 21,376 seers and of *bhang* from 111,468 to 114,362. The special *charas* staff succeeded to some extent in checking the illicit traffic in *charas* from the Punjab. The decrease of 671 seers from 8,904 to 8,233 seers in *ganja* is chiefly due to its smuggling from Behar where the drug is sold at a much cheaper rate and also to the unlawful importation of the Nepali *ganja*. The total consumption, of *bhang* increased from 111,468 to 114,362 seers or by 2·6 per cent. owing to the greater popularity of *bhang* compared to other intoxicant, and on account of its cheap price. The total number of shops rose from 2,190 to 2,206. The new shops were opened only on the advice of the Licensing Boards or Excise Advisory Committees.

Opium.

264. The graduated surcharge system of settling opium shops remained in force but the surcharge rate of fees was enhanced and the issue price and the retail price were raised from Rs.70 and Rs.120 per seer to Rs.90 and Rs.140 per seer. Revenue from opium consequently increased from Rs.20·42 lakhs to Rs.22·86 lakhs or by 11·9 per cent. while the total quantity of opium issued declined from 19,550½ to 17,487 seers or by 10·6 per cent. The number of shops increased from 976 to 983.

Dangerous drugs.

265. Licences for the sale of opium derivatives fell from 245 to 207 and for coca derivatives from 100 to 83. There was a decrease in the sales of opium derivatives and cocaine.

Excise crime.

266. The prosecutions rose from 4,292 to 4,584. Three hundred and 77 cases were instituted against excise licenses for breaches of conditions of licence and 4,207 against other offenders, of which 2,602 cases were sent up by the Excise Department and 1,596 by the police. There were 3,312 as against 3,016 prosecutions for illicit manufacture, illegal possession or sale of country spirit. The illicit trade in country liquor continued to be a serious problem. Steps were taken to check the use of denatured spirit for potable purposes.

The special *charas* staff continued to do useful work and seized contraband articles worth Rs.45,835.

The number of hemp drugs cases increased from 488 to 513.

There was little diminution in illicit traffic in cocaine and the number of prosecutions rose from 75 to 86. The Department instituted 295 cases against 320 in 1933-34 under the opium laws, and the total quantity of contraband opium seized was three maunds 23 seers compared with two maunds 19 seers in the previous year.

Local bodies.

267. The recommendation of Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees was generally accepted.

Temperance propaganda.

268. A considerable number of districts have now Temperance Associations which receive grants-in-aid from Government and a few have independent but limited financial resources. Some of the associations were active and did useful work to educate public opinion on the right lines. A sum of Rs.5,110 was utilised during the year for helping genuine Temperance Associations and for Temperance propaganda. Various agencies such as the Director of Publicity, the Director of Public Health and the Director, Maternity and Child Welfare Section assisted in this propaganda, which consisted of such items as coloured temperance slides, cinema films, lectures, temperance procession and exhibitions, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, charts and slogans, temperance dramas and competitions.

Financial.

269. The net excise revenue rose from Rs.120·05 to Rs.123·13 lakhs.

CHAPTER VI—PUBLIC HEALTH

35. Vital Statistics

(See the Report of the Director of Public Health for the year ending December 31, 1934 and also tables 177 to 185 of the Statistical Abstract for British India, thirteenth issue, 1935.)

NOTE.—Death rates and birth rates are per *mille* of the population.

General. 270. The year under review was again not very healthy, the number of deaths under all heads being higher.

Births. 271. The birth rate fell from 39·22 to 36·74 per mille of the population. The total number of births was 1,778,792 and the ratio of males to 100 females decreased from 112·72 to 112·53.

Deaths. 272. The total number of persons whose death were registered was 1,295,094, of whom 684,543 were males and 610,551 were females. The provincial death rate was 26 75 as compared with 18·69 in the previous year and 23·87, the quinquennial average. Of the districts Bijnor had the highest death rate (43·14) and Rae Bareli the lowest (17·26). Among municipalities Benares with 67·54 had the highest death rate due chiefly to fever.

Infantile mortality. 273. The death rate among infants was 184·6 against 137·9 in 1933 and was higher than the preceding decennial average. In districts the highest death rate was in Hamirpur (255·73) and the lowest in Gorakhpur (122·17); in municipalities the highest death rate was in Etawah (419·67) and the lowest in Almora (109·32). In most districts small-pox, respiratory diseases, fevers tetanus, and convulsions, were the chief cause.

Diseases: cholera. 274. Deaths from cholera numbered 31,903 or ·66 per mille of the population as compared with 1,915 or ·04 in 1933. Basti returned the highest mortality with a death rate of 3·75. Ballia, Gonda, Sitapur and Kheri also showed a rise above the provincial average. The anti-cholera scheme is now in force in all the districts but it could be given full effect in 23 districts.

Plague.

275. There were 47,638 deaths from plague against 9,835 in 1933; the death rate was ·98 against ·20 in the previous year and a quinquennial average of ·47. The highest mortality occurred in the district of Saharanpur (7·58) followed by Bijnor (6·22); Etah (5·80), Budaun (3·46) and Moradabad (2·84); but 20 districts were entirely free from plague.

Small pox

276. Small-pox caused 14,817 deaths in 1934 with a ratio of ·31 compared with 9,844 and ·20 respectively in 1933. The districts of Allahabad, Fyzabad, Benares, Azamgarh and Ghazipur recorded the highest respective rates of 1·23, 1·08, 1·03, 1·02 and ·93. Seven districts recorded a rate of ·02 or less.

Fevers.

277. There were 970,289 or 20·04 per mille deaths from fevers against 698,173 or 14·42 in 1933. The Bulandshahr district with a rate of 34·39 headed the list as last year and was followed by Moradabad, Bijnor, Pilibhit and Budaun with 31·23, 29·55, 29·38 and 28·98 respectively. The lowest death rate was recorded in Ballia (11·31).

Tuberculosis

278. During 1934, 4,402 deaths from tuberculosis were registered in the municipalities of the United Provinces, against 3,752 in 1933. Lucknow returned the largest number 571.

Dysentry and diarrhœa.

279. These two diseases caused 18,140 deaths against 11,501 in 1933; the death rate was ·37 as compared with ·24 in the preceding year. Garhwal as usual recorded the highest death rate (4·43) and Sultanpur the lowest (·01).

Respiratory diseases.

280. The number of deaths recorded from respiratory diseases was 46,567 as compared with 34,898 in 1933; the death rate rose from ·72 to ·96. As usual the highest mortality occurred in the Hamirpur district (8·43) and the lowest in Mainpuri and Basti (·06).

Injuries.

281. Of 20,868 deaths from injuries 1,831 were from suicide, 13,941 were caused by wounds and accidents, 4,436 were due to snake-bite or caused by wild beasts and 660 were due to rabies.

36. Medical Services

(See the triennial report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the years 1932, 1933 and 1934.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

282. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries rose from 654 in 1932 to 661 in 1933 and 686 in 1934.

Finance.

283. The total income during the triennium was Rs.99·65 lakhs as compared with Rs.97·05 lakhs in the preceding triennium 1929—31; the total expenditure was Rs.88·78 lakhs against Rs.91·72 lakhs for the same period.

Extent of medical relief.

284. The total number of patients treated in State and State aided institutions rose from 7,064,443 in 1933 to 7,582,779 in 1934. Of patients attending dispensaries, 1,018,305 were suffering from malaria, 135,628 from dysentery, and 19,214 from tuberculosis of lungs. The number of surgical operations performed in hosiptals and dispensaries during the triennium was 958,973 against 894,965 during the triennium 1929—31. The King Edward VII Sanatorium at Bhowali continued to do excellent work. Of the five tuberculosis clinics at Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore and Lucknow the clinic at Benares was transferred to the tuberculosis saantorium at Sarnath in the suburbs of Benares. The three clinics at Agra, Allahabad and Cawnpore, which ultimately proved failures, have been closed down. The clinic at Lucknow was merged in the King George's Hospital and did good work. It is proposed to open a central clinic on modern lines at Allahabad entirely at Government expense when funds are forthcoming.

Medical education.

285. The number of students admitted during 1934 in the King George's Medical College was 49 against 51 in 1933 and 45 in 1932. Seventy-four appeared for the final M. B. B. S. and 45 were successful. At the Men's Medical School, Agra, the number of students at the close of the last triennium was 347 as compared with 309 at the close of the triennium under review. The number of successful students was 176 against 145 for the corresponding period. The number of students on the rolls at the Women's Medical School, Agra, was 65 as against 67 during 1929—31 and 37 were successful against 36 in the past triennium.

General.

286. The cadre of Provincial Medical Service civil surgeons was increased to 30 owing to the reduction of the Indian Medical Department civil surgeons. The cadre of Provincial Medical Service officers was reduced to 97 during the triennium. The scheme for increasing the number of dispensaries in rural areas worked satisfactorily. The number of dispensaries subsidized

by Government and district boards increased from 35 in 1932-33 to 48 in 1934 and the number of medical practitioners who have settled down in rural areas rose from 19 in 1932 to 20 in 1933 and to 24 in 1934. Financial difficulties did not admit of more rural dispensaries, which are growing in popularity, but lack of social amenities in rural tract still prevented medical practitioners from coming forward to settle in villages. The Colvin and Manohar Dass Hospitals at Allahabad were provincialized as the local boards were unable to run them on modern line. Six dental clinics worked working satisfactorily in the Province. There was a steady increase in the registration of medical practitioners. Leprosy clinics continued to do useful work. A leper home was opened at Cawnpore. A new edition of the United Provinces Medical Manual was published. A post of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals was created and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals is now relieved of routine Office work.

37. Public Health Services

(*See the report of the Director of Public Health for the year ending December* 31, 1934 *and of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department for the year ending March* 31, 1934.)

Finance.

287. The budget allotment for the Public Health Department as a whole during 1934-35 was Rs.19·85 lakhs against Rs.19·46 lakhs in 1933-34; of this the Director of Public Health controlled Rs.14·55 lakhs.

Board of Public Health.

288. Government placed a sum of Rs.1·82 lakhs at the disposal of the Board of Public Health for the year 1934-35 compared with Rs.1·71 lakhs in the previous year. Of this amount Rs.0·28 lakh represent grants made for special assistance to pilgrim centres, Rs.·73 lakh for urban sanitation and Rs.·67 lakh for rural and minor sanitary works. Projects and estimates for schemes costing Rs.11·73 lakhs were sanctioned during the year including Rs.3·07 lakhs for the water supply scheme at Ghazipur and Rs.3·90 lakhs at Hathras. Government in addition sanctioned and paid loans for sanitary and other projects to the extent of Rs.3·07 lakhs, including Rs.1·17 lakhs or reconditioning the hydro-electric plan at the Galogi

head-works, Mussoorie, Rs.·40 lakh for water supply scheme at Jaunpur and Rs.·50 lakh each to Allahabad and Benares municipalities for metering and waste prevention scheme.

289. As a result of the arrangements made for inspection of pilgrims visiting the Magh Mela, Allahabad and other important fairs no epidemic diseases occurred in the fair areas. The department made adequate sanitary and medical arrangements at all the important fairs with satisfactory results. **Work of the staff.**

290. The district health service was extended to Meerut and Saharanpur, bringing the number to 30. There was an increase of 1,064 in village aid dispensaries which are partly maintained by contributions made by village *panchayats* and partly by grants given by the United Provinces Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society for the initial equipment of such dispensaries. The number of villagers trained in hygiene and first aid rose from 40,457 to 48,225. The number of village wells made sanitary increased from 3,806 to 4,595. A number of soakage pits, manure pits and rubbish enclosures were constructed to serve as models to villagers. Windows have been provided in houses and separate cattle sheds have been constructed. The Health Unit at Partabgarh made progress; maternity and childwelfare work expanded and water supply was improved. The Board of Public Health gave grants aggregating Rs.·72 lakh for small public health works in rural areas against Rs.·43 lakh in 1933-34. District Boards spent Rs.3·31 lakhs or 2·9 per cent. of their revenue on Public Health against 2·5 per cent in 1932-33 and 2·7 in 1931-32. **Rural sanitation.**

291. Anti-malarial measures at Banbasa and in the Tarai and Bhabar Estates were continued and they kept the disease there, under control. Anti-larval measures with Paris green at the breeding sites of mosquitoes were carried out in 36 villages in Tarai and Bhabar estates and 387 volunteers from these villages were trained. One hundred and sixty-four pounds of quinine and 44 lbs. of cinchona were distributed free in villages. Advanced courses of instruction in malariology including field work were given to 12 officers. Measures in some districts were taken to prevent or control outbreaks of malaria. Investigations were carried out in the Sarda Canal **Malaria.**

area. Anti-malarial work was also done through the agency of boy scouts, Junior Red Cross groups, publicity organizations and *panchayats*. Special investigations on malaria were carried out in two jails and two municipalities.

Maternity and child welfare.

292. The total number of centres for maternity and child welfare work remained stationary at 166 and the work done by them was satisfactory. Government contributed Rs.1·23 lakhs. The number of indigenous *dais* trained in the province was 8,000. The training of probationer midwives was carried on at the Provincial Training Centre, Lucknow.

Training of personnel.

293. At the Provincial Hygiene Institute the Licence in Public Health Class was revived, and seven candidates attended. Eight candidates passed Part I of the examination for sanitary inspectors and 28 passed Part II; five passed the examination for chief sanitary inspectors.

Health propaganda.

294. There were 2,886 schools and colleges having Junior Red Cross groups, as against 1,374 in 1933, the total number of groups being 3,708 against 1,640 in 1933, 91 per cent. of which was in rural areas. Health propaganda was done with a cinema demonstration van, and magic lantern lectures and demonstrations. The Health publicity van travelled about 6,000 miles and gave 153 cinema shows, which were attended by about 132,000 persons. Special cinema shows were arranged at the Magh Mela, Allahabad. A touring motor dispensary was started by the Lady Kinnaird Hospital, Lucknow. About two lakhs of leaflets, 2,500 sets of posters and 5,000 other booklets were distributed at fairs and other occasions, and publicity was secured with the help of the United Provinces Publicity Department. The travelling bullock cart scheme was a distinct success.

Superintending Engineer, Public Health Department.

295. The Superintending Engineer in addition to supervising open water-works and drainage pumping stations, scrutinizing parts of certain municipal budgets and advising local authorities and Government departments, prepared projects, including preliminary proposals and forecasts of costs amounting to Rs.41·09 lakhs. The amount of money spent on works carried out by the department during the year was Rs.5·13 lakhs. Meters were recommended as an effective means of regaining control over the water supply in municipalities.

38. Vaccination

(See the chapter on vaccination in the Report of the Director of Public Health for the year ending December 31, 1934.)

Number of vaccinations.

296. The number of persons vaccinated during the year 1934-35 rose from 1,751,555 to 1,835,806; 94·93 per cent. of the primary vaccinations and 40·33 per cent. of the re-vaccinations were successful.

General.

297. Deaths from small-pox rose from ·20 to ·31 per mille. The district health staff had 56,352 scholars vaccinated in their presence against 34,315 in the previous year. The Provincial Bovine Lymph Dépôt at Patwadangar (Naini Tal) issued lymph sufficient to vaccinate 3,480,987 as against a quantity sufficient for 3,156,962 persons in the preceding year. A new arrangement was made for physical examination of calves at Haldwani, which proved of great benefit and economy. The dépôt realized Rs.47,110 from sale of lymph as against Rs.44,116 last year. Exclusive of the charge on account of assistant directors of public health, their establishment, contingencies as well as the expenditure on the maintenance of the Government Vaccine Dépôt, expenditure on vaccination was Rs.3·84 lakhs against Rs.3·80 lakhs in the preceding year; but the average cost of each successful vaccination fell from four annas to three annas eleven pies.

CHAPTER VII—INSTRUCTION

39. Education

(See the General Report on Public Instruction in the United Provinces for the year ending March 31, 1935.)

Number of institutions and students.

298. The total number of educational institutions fell from 25,451 at the end of 1933-34 to 24,705 at the end of 1934-35. Of these 22,640 were recognized and 2,065 were unrecognized. There was a decrease of 414 in the number of district board schools which is due chiefly to the abolition of uneconomical schools as recommended in Mr. Weir's Report. There was also a decrease of 279 in unrecognized schools. Enrolment was 1,594,940 compared with 1,578,689 last year; the increase being mainly in primary schools, secondary schools and girl's schools. The percentage of the population under instruction rose from 3·2 to 3·29.

Expenditure.

299. There was an increase in expenditure by Rs.10·11 lakhs to Rs.380·42; of this increase Rs.0·42 lakh was spent on primary education, Rs.0·80 lakh on middle school education and the rest on higher education including Rs.2·82 lakhs more on universities and Rs.3·53 lakhs more on High Schools. Of the total expenditure 53 per cent. is provided by Government, 20·3 by fees, 13·6 by miscellaneous sources, 8·5 by district boards and 4·6 by municipal boards.

The total expenditure was distributed between the various forms of education as follows :—

Universities	12·5 per cent.
Collegiate	2·6 „
Secondary	32·7 „
Primary	24·4 „
Technical	6·4 „

The remainder was spent on buildings and equipment and inspection, scholarships and other items.

University education.

300. At the five universities in the Province of which three are provincial foundations and the other two at Benares and Aligarh, being established by Acts of the Central Legislature, are aided by the Government of India, the total enrolment rose

by 621 to 8,488. Discipline and health were reported satisfactory. The inclusion of Military Science in the list of subjects in the Allahabad University as an additional and optional subject for the B.A. and B.Sc. was an innovation. The new Physics Laboratory of the Allahabad University was completed and opened and the University Training Corps continued to maintain its full strength. The total income of the Allahabad University from University sources was Rs.3·98 lakhs against Rs.3·84 lakhs in the previous year while expenditure was Rs.10·91 lakhs, an increase of Rs.0·13 lakh. There was a deficit of Rs.0·42 lakh against Rs.0·55 lakh in 1933-34. A scheme of special lectures on scientific subjects was inaugurated in the Lucknow University where full arrangements for midwifery training were also made. Donations to the value of Rs.1,07,667 was received by the Benares Hindu University. A spacious gymnasium has been built in the Muslim University, Aligarh, through the munificence of the Indore Durbar and the Nawab of Chhattari and the Junagarh Durbar gave a sum of Rs.50,000 for Technology. The income of the Agra University was Rs.1·64 lakhs and expenditure Rs.1·67 lakhs. The scheme of extension lectures has become a permanent fixture. The National Missionary Society of India took over the control of St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur from the Church Mission Society. There has been a marked decline in the enrolment of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and the decrease of students in the Civil Engineering Class is due in part to the withdrawal of guaranteed appointments by Government.

Secondary education.

301. The number of secondary institutions rose from 1,070 to 1,089 and the enrolment which was 187,671 showed an increase of 2,398. Of these schools 647 are controlled by district boards, 65 by Government direct and 42 by municipal boards; and of independently controlled secondary schools 276 are aided and 59 unaided. Expenditure rose from Rs.92·10 lakhs to Rs.95·08 lakhs, an increase of Rs.2·98 lakhs of which Rs.1·76 lakhs was met by provincial revenues, and Rs.1·43 lakhs by the rise in fees.

The number of Intermediate Colleges remained at 30 as last year but their enrolment increased by 226 to 6,183. One

unaided College was brought on the aided list. The classes are unwieldy, and English and vernacular are not well taught. There were this year, 206 English High Schools and 100 English Middle Schools as against 194 and 98 last year. The total number of scholars in the middle high and intermediate stages of English Education was 102,465 compared with 99,429 in the previous year. The total expenditure on English Education, including the sums of Rs.17·60 lakhs for Intermediate Education, amounted to Rs.76·53 lakhs, a total increase of Rs.2·82 lakhs; of this Rs.1·59 lakhs came from provincial revenues and fees which rose by Rs.1·07 lakhs in High Schools and Middle Schools. The financial condition of many schools remained unsatisfactory. Better equipment is needed in a large number of schools. Accommodation is often inadequate. There is a decline in the popularity of hostels. The percentage of trained teachers in Government schools continued to be 94 but rose distinctly in aided or unaided schools. The teaching of English continued to deteriorate since the introduction of the vernacular as the medium of instruction for other subjects, but there has of late been improvement in some other directions. Music is taught in a small number of schools. Physical training, games, scouting, St. John Ambulance and Junior Red Cross increased rapidly in popularity. There was a marked increase of weight amongst boys as a result of the provision of sprouting grain in the school interval and of milk in Agra. Discipline was good.

Vernacular middle schools increased from 748 to 753, but their enrolment decreased by 618 to 87,624. Expenditure rose from Rs.18·38 lakhs to Rs.18·55. Vernacular Middle Education is an efficient and valuable section of the educational system of this province and the text books and curriculum lay stress on the rural character of the education, making the student definitely a product of the country. Buildings are often unsuitable and inadequate and hostel life remains unorganized, local bodies have as a whole been unable to provide funds for the increasing demand for accommodation. There is considerable scope for improvement in equipment. Teachers in vernacular middle schools are nearly all trained but untrained teachers are found

in the aided middle schools. Teaching lacks inspiration. Refresher courses, educational exhibitions, manual training, classes in agriculture, rural knowledge, scouting and hygiene, are gaining ground.

Primary education.

302. The number of primary schools fell by 454 to 18,760 but the enrolment increased from 1,167,262 to 1,177,564. District Board primary schools decreased by 382. Primary education has been suffering from a superabundance of schools compared with enrolment, resulting in waste and inefficient working. The total expenditure increased by 0·32 lakh to Rs.86·28 lakhs. Mr. R. S. Weir was placed on special duty to examine the existing provision for vernacular education and for the training of teachers with a view to making a specific proposal for improving the distribution of schools and the allotment of the staff. His report was submitted to Government in April 1934, and called attention to the failure of district boards to control the distribution of schools within their area, the resulting inefficiency of the small schools and the universal stagnation in preparatory schools resulting in expenditure amounting to at least rupees 30 lakhs without advancing the cause of literacy. The drop in the enrolment of over two lakhs between the infant class and class I together with a further drop of nearly 60,000 between class I and II indicate the extravagant and the unproductive character of expenditure in the vernacular schools. About 2,500 schools were recommended for closure. With reorganization, abolition of single teacher schools, and deletion of superfluous or uneconomical schools a real expansion of effective primary education is hoped for. The percentage of trained teachers to the total staff rose from 70 to 72. An interesting feature was the spread of co-education particularly in the eastern districts. There was a conference of chairmen of Education Committees and valuable suggestions and criticisms are made. Buildings and school equipment generally remained in a very unsatisfactory condition, compulsory primary education remained in force in the whole or in part in 36 municipalities but the committees which should enforce compulsion are not always energetic; school buildings and equipment are often inadequate and tuition not altogether satisfactory; the progress

they have made so far is very slow. There were 25 district boards as against 24 last year in whose areas primary education for boys was being tried but they have not shown any marked improvement. The new system of examination introduced last year whereby the sub-deputy inspector of the circle took over the control from the headmaster was continued. The school gardens continued a struggling existence. There was a striking development in hand work in primary schools in every circle. The boy scout movement is spreading steadily. Education weeks were popular. A scheme of rural welfare work to improve the condition of villages as an experimental measure was introduced in four tahsils in the province. Night schools for adults exist in some municipalities and district boards but with exceptions did not show any real progress.

Education of girls.

303. Although there was a decrease in primary schools and in unrecognized institutions for the education of girls there was an appreciable increase in colleges, high schools and middle schools in the province and the total enrolment increased by 4,772 to 124,321. The diminution in the number of unrecognized schools was of little practical importance and the closing of unproductive and uneconomical primary schools was a satisfactory feature. The largest increase for the year was shown in the enrolment of vernacular middle schools representing 67 per cent. of the total increase for the year in girls' schools. In addition to the number of girls reading in girls schools, there are 76,812 girls reading in boys' schools, an increase of 5,918 over the figures of last year. The total number of girls reading in all kinds of institutions during the year was 201,133 and showed an increase of 10,690. Expenditure in girls' education rose by Rs.1·64 lakhs to Rs.22·43 lakhs but there was a regretable drop in the expenditure from sources other than fees and public revenues. There are six colleges, fifteen recognized high schools and 57 English middle schools, 227 vernacular middle schools and 1,727 primary schools for girls. Accommodation that seemed more than adequate 10 years ago is now proving all too insufficient. An important representative committee was appointed by Government to make recommendations on certain details in connexion with the

introduction of compulsory primary education for girls. These recommendations were accepted with minor modifications and work was done throughout the year on schemes for the introduction of compulsory education of girls. Junior Red Cross groups flourished. Inter school sports, hygiene courses, and girl-guiding made progress.

Schools for special classes.

304. The number of schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians fell by two to 55, but the number of pupils rose from 6,649 to 6,783. The total expenditure declined from Rs.25·78 lakhs to Rs.24·95 lakhs. The first and second meetings of the Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian and European Education were held in June 1934 and February 1935 respectively and made recommendations for the compulsory study of Urdu. There was an increase in the number of boys at the Taluqdars' Intermediate College, Lucknow. Muhammadan schools consist of Islamia primary schools which fell by 16 to 674, aided *maktabs* by two to 1,475 and unaided *maktabs* by 21 to 1,446. The decrease in the number of Muslim scholars in ordinary primary schools is mainly due to a reported fall in their enrolment in the Allahabad district and the Fyzabad circle. The total expenditure fell by Rs.143 to Rs.4·61 lakhs. Handicraft, Junior Red Cross activities, Boy Scouting and gardening are being gradually introduced with success. The special schools for depressed classes decreased by 17 to 737 but the number of depressed classes students in them remained almost unaltered at 18,440. The slight decrease in the number of special schools and a substantial increase of 11,544 in their enrolment in common schools is a healthy sign of the times which shows that the age long prejudices against the depressed classes are slowly but surely dying. During the year under review the education of the children of depressed classes received special attention. In June 1934 the Legislative Council voted an additional recurring grant of Rs.75,000 for the expansion of education amongst them. A special officer was appointed who organized a number of district depressed classes education committees and formulated proposals for the utilization of the additional grant. The provincial Depressed Classes Education Committee was enlarged and membership raised from five to

15. A representative Depressed Class Education Conference was held at Lucknow in November 1934 and it re-examined the proposals of the Bareilly Conference and suggested modifications where necessary. Out of 48 districts, 42 have now a supervisor and 29 of them belong to depressed classes. A sum of Rs.30,000 per annum was set apart for the award of additional stipends and scholarships to the children of depressed classes and another sum of Rs.6,000 was given to district boards for the supply of free text books, to the poor children of these classes in vernacular primary and middle schools. A sum of Rs.52,600 from the savings of recurring grants was used in improving the condition of existing buildings and equipment of depressed class schools under district boards.

Training institutions for men teachers.

305. Institutions for training male teachers decreased from 75 to 69, while the number of students also fell from 2,011 to 1,950. Training classes have been reduced from 46 to 38. In response to the wishes of the Legislative Council Government have constituted an admission board for each training college. A committee was appointed to consider the organization of the higher grade Government Training College at Allahabad and the lower grade Government Training colleges at Lucknow and Agra. Revised prospectuses and syllabuses will come into force from 1935-36.

Training institutions for women teachers.

306. Twenty-eight more women teachers than in 1933-34 were under training during the year. Four primary teachers' training classes were opened by Government at Orai, Etawah, Cawnpore, and Fatehgarh.

Oriental institutions.

307. The most important oriental institution is the Government Sanskrit College at Benares, where the number of scholars rose by 57 to 724; out of the 505 who appeared in the various examinations, however, only 290 passed. The number of Sanskrit *pathshalas* rose by one to 910. Thirty-two Arabic *Madrasas* received grants-in-aid.

General.

308. The year was noteworthy for the increased attention that was paid to the educational needs of educationally backward communities. As a result of the conference held with the leading members of the Muslim and Indian Christian communities the educational needs of other backward classes in rural

areas are under consideration. The education of girls received special attention. There was an extension of handicraft in vernacular schools and teachers were equipped for rural uplift work. The establishment of school clinics in five large educational cities for providing free medical treatment for school children was productive of good results.

40. Literature and the Press

Literary Publications

Number and language.

309. The total number of publications registered fell from 3,612 to 3,448.

310. Of this number 2,142 publications were in Hindi, 344 in Urdu, 338 in English and 135 in Sanskrit. There were 413 in polyglot or languages but little used.

Subject and form.

311. As usual about one-third of the year's publications were in verse; of the remainder 568 dealt with languages, 298 with religion, 251 were fiction, 300 were related to the natural or mathematical and mechanical sciences, 207 were concerned with history and geography and 328 with miscellaneous subjects.

Subject and tone: (a) Religion.

312. Many publications were of a polemical character. The controversy between Sunnis and Shias, as in the preceding year was responsible for a large number of books most of which were issued by the Imamia Mission at Lucknow. The Arya Samaj movement and the Qadian sect were attacked in a few publications but their defenders retaliated and wrote pamphlets in reply.

(b) Politics.

313. There were few direct attacks on Government as in the previous year; and political propaganda, apart from the usual nationalist poems took the form of studies of political movements and of the social reformers in other countries chiefly Russia. The lives and activities of Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru formed the subject of several Hindi books. Translations mostly in Hindi were published of works of many Russian writers such as Tolstoy, Lenin and Trotsky describing the revolutionary activities in Russia. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's "Wither India," "A Window in Prison and Prison Land" and "Recent Essays and Writings" in praise of socialism and condemning capitalism, attracted considerable attention and were

widely read. Some books also appeared in English and Urdu describing the injurious effects of Bolshevism in India but they had a limited circulation.

(c) Social.

314. The question of untouchability was very widely discussed in a large number of pamphlets. Many Hindu publications advocated the removal of untouchability and the admission of untouchables to the temples but a small section of orthodox Hindus stood out against it.

Miscellaneous.

315. "Sanskrit Sahitya ka Sankshipt Itihas" by Messrs. Joshi and Bharadwaj; "Keshava ki Kavya Kala" by Krishna Shankar Shukla; "The Hindu Law in its sources" Volume II by Mahamahopadhya by Dr. Ganga Nath Jha; "Education in Ancient India" by Dr. Altekar; "Hindi Bhasha ka Itihas" by Professor Dhirendra Varma; "Rural India" by Chowdhry Mukhtar Singh; "Panchwati" by Maithli Sharan Gupta: "Maharana Ranjit Singh" by Sita Ram Kohli; "Jawahar-i-Sakhun" by Kaifi Chiriakoti were the more important miscellaneous publications. "Glimpses of World History" Volume I by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was probably the most outstanding publication of the year.

The Press

Number of journals.

316. The number of newspapers and periodicals rose from 666 to 694. Of these 31 were published daily, 12 bi-weekly, 237 weekly and 226 monthly, and the balance of 188 consists of fortnightlies, quarterlies, tri-monthlies and others.

Publishing centres.

317. Allahabad was the chief centre but Lucknow and Cawnpore were close rivals. The output of the more important centres was as follows:

Allahabad 77; Lucknow 65; Cawnpore 61; Agra 59; Benares 57; Meerut 38; Aligarh 36; Moradabad 29; Gorakhpur 21; Muzaffarnagar 17; Saharanpur 16; Jhansi 14; Bijnor 13; Jaunpur 12; Etawah and Muttra 11 each; Shahjahanpur 10; Rae Bareli, Fatehpur, Dehra Dun and Bulandshahr 9 each.

Language.

318. Eighty-two papers were printed in English, 298 in Urdu and 229 in Hindi.

Circulation.

319. The number of papers reported on by the Government Reporter rose from 262 to 280. Of these 50 per cent. were edited by Hindus, 46·1 per cent. by Muslims and 3·9 per cent. by Christians. There were two English, two Urdu, and six Hindi papers with circulations of more than 4,000 each, while two English, five Urdu and 11 Hindi papers had circulations varying between 2,000 to 4,000 each. . Of the English papers added to the list of publications which are " reported " to Government the Twentieth Century, a monthly devoted to discussion of political and other problems deserves special mention; of the Urdu ones two are Shia weeklies with nationalist leanings but sober and moderate in tone; of the Hindi papers worthy of notice three support Congress methods, one devotes itself largely to the affairs of Indian States and the *Samta* another Hindi weekly gives publicity to the interests of the depressed classes. Ten English, fifteen Urdu and 25 Hindi papers ceased publication in 1934.

Action against the press.

320. There was no prosecution under the Indian Penal Code but security was demanded under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 from 8 papers. Twelve papers were warned for publishing objectionable articles which included attacks on Indian States, foreign Governments, a seditious story and grossly false reports of communal riots.

Tone of the press.

321. A number of important extremist papers which had been suspended owing to action taken under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 resumed publication during the year. There was a marked increase in the volume and intensity of socialist propaganda and in communal bickerings. A large number of vernacular papers gave reasoned support to Government.

Subject matter: Joint Select Committee Report.

322. Constitutional reform, Congress politics, communal and economic problems and socialims were the staple topics of the press. With some exceptions the advanced Hindu papers condemned the report of the Joint Select Committee as reactionary and unacceptable. The general criticism was that it was conceived in a spirit of distrust of Indians, that it further stiffened and multiplied the safeguards and conferred emergency powers and special responsibilities on Governors which

would enable them to act as dictators. The increased cost of administration leading to additional taxation and the omission of all reference to Dominion Status were additional points in their criticism. Extremist papers while professing to treat the Report with indifference subjected the various recommendations to scathing criticism and maintained that nothing short of complete independence would satisfy the country. The majority of Muslim papers also joined the chorus but were against the wholesale rejection and advocated united efforts to secure the incorporation of the recommendations made by the British Indian delegation headed by His Highness the Agha Khan. Their main argument was that the rejection of the Report would involve the rejection of the Communal Award which would be highly detrimental to Muslim interests. The pro-Government section of the Press both Hindu and Muslim welcomed the Report and earnestly advocated the acceptance of its recommendations on the ground that the reforms proposed would constitute a substantial and far-reaching improvement on the present constitution.

Congress.

323. The statement of Mr. Gandhi advising Congressmen to suspend civil disobedience was generally welcomed though some extremist papers sought to make out that the suspension of the movement was only a change of tactics and it was in no sense an abandonment of the struggle for complete independence or a confession of defeat. Government's action in removing the ban on Congress organizations was approved but extremist papers criticised the Government for not releasing political prisoners and withdrawing emergency legislation. The Muslim papers insistently pleaded for the withdrawing of the ban on the "Red Shirts" of the Frontier. Moderate papers welcomed the revival of the Swaraj Party but the extremists vehemently opposed it and advocated the formation of a socialist party with a socialist programme and the organization of the peasants and workers. They however carried on vigorous propaganda in favour of Congress candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly and indulged in jubilation over their success in elections. A number of Muslim papers looked askance at these activities on the ground that the

organization was dominated by Hindu leaders belonging to the Hindu Mahasabha which aimed at the establishment of a Hindu *Raj*. The labour organs persistently criticised the policy and programme of the Congress as according to them it was dominated by Capitalists and ignored the real interests of peasants and workers. Depressed classes organs similarly attacked the Congress Parliamentary Board for ignoring the claims of their classes and urged the Government to safeguard their interests.

Socialism.

324. There was a marked movement in the extremist section of the Hindu press towards socialism. These papers bitterly attacked the resolution of the Congress Working Committee at Bombay and the views expressed by Mr. Gandhi at Cawnpore on the relations between zamindars and *kisans* and they advocated the abolition of Capitalism, the zamindari system and the "Gandhi Cult." The more advanced called upon peasants and workers to organize themselves for a class war in order to establish their own Government and to initiate a campaign against God and religion. Muslim papers with the exception of the *Mustaqbil* and the *Mushir* denounced the ideals as impracticable and detrimental to the best interests of the country.

Hindu-Muslim relations.

325. The riots at Ajodhya, Ghazipur and Agra and other places outside this province on the occasion of the *Bakr Id* and *Muharram* evoked bitter and prolonged recriminations between the two communities. Muslim press was especially excited over the Ajodhya riots and demanded a public enquiry into the conduct of Hindu officials while a number of Hindu papers strongly protested against restrictions imposed by district authorities of Agra on the performance of *arti* in Hindu temples. Some Muslim journals freely preached the economic boycott of Hindus as retaliatory measure for their insistence on the performance of the *arti* during prayer times. Muslim feeling was particularly sore on the execution of one Abdul Qayum of Sindh who assassinated Nathu Ram, an Arya Samajist Hindu, who published a history of Islam which offended Muslim susceptibilities and Muslim papers also indulged in an outburst of communal bitterness on some alleged atrocities perpetrated on their co-religionists in Kashmir, Kapurthala and other Hindu States.

Muslim papers also pressed for an increase of reservation of Muslim representation in services to 33 per cent. and to extension of its scope in provincial posts.

326. Controversy on communal award revived. Hindu papers with the exception of Congress organs opposed it while Muslim journals welcomed the resolution of the Congress Committee on the subject and criticised Hindu leaders especially Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Amey for organizing agitation to secure a modification of the Award. Communal Award.

327. The press was occupied in the discussion of relief measures for the sufferers from the earthquake in Bihar. An influential section of the vernacular press, particularly Hindu sought to disparage the measures adopted by the Government of India and Bihar Government while extremist papers made political capital of the disaster. Bihar earthquake.

328. Orthodox Hindu papers opposed the anti-untouchability movement while socialist and labour organs advised the depressed classes to strengthen their own organizations and adopt a socialist programme. Muslim papers continued to suspect the movement as an attempt to organize Hindus for communal ascendancy. Untouchability.

329. The Muslim press showed anxiety at delays of the debt bills and the whittling down of the relief provisions. Hafiz Hidayat Husain's Bill for the protection of Muslim *Waqfs* was popular but the Sunni papers expressed suspicions of Government control over *waqfs* and Shia papers insisted on separate arrangements for their religious endowments. There was a better theological controversy amongst Shia and Sunni papers particularly of Lucknow. Attacks on the Qadiani sect were resented by its adherents. Muslim papers protested against Jewish immigration into Palestine and criticised the British policy towards the war between Nejd and Yemen. The legislation in Zanzibar against Indian Colonists evoked criticism and a section of the vernacular press championed the cause of workers and labourers. Muslim papers objected to the introduction of compulsory education for girls without adequate *purdah* arrangements. Miscellaneous.

41. Arts and Sciences

(See the reports on the Lucknow and Muttra Museums and on the Allahabad and Lucknow Public Libraries for the year ending March 31, 1935.)

Museums.

330. During the year 127 additions were made in the various sections of the Lucknow Museum, twelve under the head of Archaeology, 73 under Numismatics, twelve under Natural History, 19 under Ethnography and eleven in Picture Gallery. The most noteworthy is a stone image of Budha seated in *padmasan* discovered near the Kirat Sagar tank in the district of Hamirpur and presented by a generous donor. On grounds of technique and workmanship it may be assigned to the period of the eleventh century. Among the coins purchased is a rare gold tiny piece of King Gangeyadeva weighing 15 grains and among those presented to the Museum are coins of Chandragupta Maurya of Gaura Mint and a silver coin of Strato I. Additional space was found for the exhibition of some foreign birds of bright plumage. Lady Hailey made some gifts to the Natural History and Ethnography sections of the Museum. Two fine paintings of Ganesh were presented. The portrait of Khwaja Mu'in-ud-din Chisti and the picture of *Draupadi-chir-haran* deserve mention. The Museum was visited by 204,460 persons with a daily average of 560.

Ten antiquities were added to the Curzon Museum at Muttra including a terracotta rectangular plaque, one of the rarest gems of the early Mathura period, showing a male figure standing in a graceful attitude and representing the Indian God of Love elegantly dressed and tastefully decorated with ornaments, holding arrows in his right hand a large bow in his left. Nineteen new books are added to the Museum library.

Libraries.

331. Eight hundred and fifty-two books were added to the Allahabad Public Library; of these the Library purchased 669. The number of visitors was 8,965 as against 15,426 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the closing of the main hall of the Library which had been seriously damaged by the recent earthquake for about nine months and which was

reopened to the public after the completion of repairs. Books lent to depositors numbered 12,155 against 10,576 in the preceding year.

332. The Amir-ud Daula Government Public Library purchased 763 new books and received 197 other publications as gifts. The total number of visitors to the Library increased from 26,292 to 27,748.

CHAPTER VIII—ARCHAEOLOGY

42. Archaeology

Conservation.

333. During the year 1934-35 a sum of Rs.42,119 was spent on special repairs and Rs.41,361 on annual repairs to ancient monuments in the United Provinces and a sum of Rs.48,821 was expended on the maintenance of the gardens attached to the monuments.

The expenditure on special repairs was greater this year because the severe earthquake shock of 1934 caused serious structural damages to several important monuments. The east and west facades of the mosque attached to the Taj gardens had been damaged and necessitated dismantling and re-setting of stones from the plinth up to the inlaid frieze at the base of the parapet. The work has not been finished and is in progress. Extensive repairs were carried out to the southern gateway of Khusru Bagh, Allahabad which had been seriously damaged by earthquake. The Jama Masjid, Banda, the Gulab Bari, Fyzabad, the fort at Jaunpur, and the Jama Masjid at Erachh were repaired. Sums of Rs.2,453 and Rs.1,991 were respectively spent on repairing damages to the Bibiapur House and the Dilkusha Palace at Lucknow. The covered drains in the courtyard of the Dargah of Hazrat Shaikh Salim Chisti were cleaned to give protection to the mosque and manholes were provided; the cost was shared by the Dargah Committee. The damaged graves in Lucknow residency were repaired and the main roads in the residency have been relayed and re-metalled. Annual repairs are also done to the Agra Fort, the Idgah, Agra, the Taj, Fatehpur Sikri buildings, Budhist ruins at Sarnath and Baijnath temples, Almora. Minor repairs were also carried out in various districts.

Gardens.

334. The Archaeological Department maintained as usual 12 gardens, 8 at Agra, 3 at Lucknow and one at Allahabad. The total income from these gardens amounted to Rs.6,474. The winter rains were well distributed but frosts in January did some damage to the gardens. The Machchi Bhawan lawns at Agra were dug up and regrassed. Improvements were effected at Rambagh Taj, Khusru Bagh and Residency gardens.

CHAPTER IX—MISCELLANEOUS

43. Ecclesiastical

335. The year was uneventful.

44. Emigration and Immigration

(See the reports on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, VII of 1922 *and on the working of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, VI of* 1901 *as amended by Act VIII of* 1915 *for the year ending June* 30, 1934.)

Foreign emigration.

336. There was no emigration to countries overseas during the year. The number of emigrants who embarked from the colonies to return to India was 246 as against 426 last year. Out of this number seventeen were actual paupers while 183 brought savings ranging from one rupee upwards. There were no deaths on the voyage as against one in the previous year. Nine lepers returned from Fiji as against 20 from Fiji last year.

Inland emigration.

337. The controller of Emigrant Labour has taken the place of the Chairman, Assam Labour Board and his duties include the supervision of recruiting for tea gardens, proper forwarding of recruits to Assam and the administration of the provisions of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act relating to repatriation from Assam. His headquarters were transferred from Calcutta to Shillong. The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act has been in force for over two years and the main changes introduced by it and by the rules under it are the absolute freedom of recruitment, the collection of cess by certificate of emigration, the supply to emigrants of information sheets and the right of repatriation. The collection of cess by certificates of emigration has resulted in economy and has induced a feeling of confidence in the emigrant. There were 1,169 cases of repatriation mostly on account of the death of a husband, wife or parent. There were also a few cases of managers repatriating labourers whose health did not permit them to

remain in Assam and a few on the ground that managers could not continue to pay the wages at which they had originally recruited the labourers. Recruiting has been easy during the last three years as less than 500 recruits a year from outside have been required for the Surma Valley owing to local labour being available. The Assam Valley obtained more than 44,000 recruits without any difficulty in 1933-34. In 1934-35 the Assam Valley took less than 18,000 labourers owing to crop restrictions though many times that number were available. Conditions are much the same this year. Next year about 45,000 labourers will be entitled to repatriation and recruitment will be comparatively heavy, but it is expected that there will be no difficulty in obtaining recruits, even to the extent of sixty or seventy thousand. The gardens in the Doom Dooma reduced their daily rates of wages for men and women by two annas a labourer, from April 1, 1935 without experiencing any difficulty in keeping up the numbers of their labour force.

Immigration.

338. No figures are available.

45. Government Printing and Stationery

(*See the reports on the working of the Government Presses and on the consumption of stationery for the year ending March* 1935.)

Government Press.

339. Receipts increased from Rs.4·93 lakhs to Rs.5·16 lakhs and expenditure from Rs.6·05 lakhs to Rs.7·04 lakhs. The principal increase in receipts was under the sale of stock forms, gazettes and civil lists; the rise in expenditure was mainly under the head Supplies and Services and contingencies on account of electoral roll printing for the Legislative Assembly (Rs.32,020), and to adjustments (Rs.39,083) between this head and the Depreciation Fund Accounts for 1933-34 and 1934-35. The latter sum is not an item of real expenditure as there are counterbalancing savings under the Fund. The total cost of work done was Rs.9·85 lakhs as compared with Rs. 9·27 in the preceding year. The total number of books registered fell from 3,620 to 3,518. The work in the Branch Presses was satisfactory. The average number of convicts employed at the Naini Jail Branch Press was 175 as compared with 170 last year.

340. The total expenditure of the Provincial Stationery Office fell by Rs.·78 lakhs to Rs.3·51 lakhs. The substitution of glazed buff printing paper for *badami* and semi bleached qualities was again responsible for savings but the principal reasons were the purchase of less tonnage and lower prices in almost all qualities. The quantity of paper purchased fell from 845 tons to 720½ tons. The total value of stationery and rubber stamps issued to officers entitled to free supplies during the year was Rs.4·32 lakhs. The *per capita* value of supplies fell from Rs.8 to Rs.7. Stationery.

341. The creation of a dispensary in the Central Press under a qualified medical officer assisted by a dispenser was greatly welcomed by the employees. The Co-operative Credit Society continued to expand and to be of material benefit. Sports activities were extended and two troops of Rover Scouts were formed in connexion with Baden Powell organization. In spite of labour troubles the work was carried on satisfactorily. General.

46. Improvement Trusts

(See Annual Administrative Reports of the Allahabad, Cawnpore and Lucknow Improvement Trusts for the year 1934-35.)

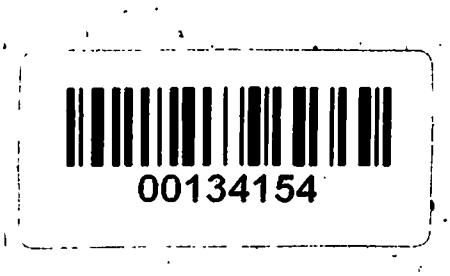
342. On the expiry of the term of the office of the Chairman Rai Bahadur Pandit Baldeo Ram Dave the Collector of Allahabad was appointed in his place as Honorary Chairman of the Improvement Trust. Total income during the year was Rs.1·80 lakhs against the net expenditure of Rs.1·55 lakhs which excludes the amount of Rs.50,000 placed in fixed deposit. Various schemes were in progress. The Trust, secured in 1935 the services of a Deputy Collector as a whole time combined Executive Officer and Secretary lent to it by the Government. Allahabad.

343. The net income was Rs.9·27 lakhs compared with Rs.5·26 lakhs in 1933-34 and Rs.4·49 lakhs in 1932-33. The largest increase was contributed by the sale of land and amounted to Rs.7·09 lakhs. The net expenditure rose from Rs.5·31 lakhs to Rs.5·95 lakhs; of this Rs.2·88 lakhs were spent Cawnpore.

on engineering works and Rs.2·02 on land acquisition. Good progress was made in land acquisition of the Gutaiya area and Narainpur in Factory Area. The Sisamau scheme continues to be the most popular and important of the Trust schemes. Other schemes made good progress and the Trust is in a flourishing condition.

Lucknow.

344. The net income was Rs.4·10 lakhs while the actual expenditure was Rs.2·56 lakhs and the closing balance on March 31, 1935 was Rs.5·98 lakhs. The acquisition was hampered owing to embezzlement cases and no progress could be made in the Daliganj scheme. A number of development schemes are under the consideration of the Trust and are expected to mature as the administration has now been established on a sound basis. No new major work for the development of the Nazul property was taken up during the year. The Government have sanctioned the Victoria Park Scheme.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